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THE

MODERN PART

OF AN

Univerſal Hiſtory,

FROM THE

Earlieſt ACCOUNT of TIME.

Compiled from

ORIGINAL WRITERS.

By the AUTHORS of the ANTIENT PART.

VOL. XLIV. and Laſt.

LONDON:

Printed for T. OSBORNE, A. MILLAR, JOHN RIVINGTON, S. CROWDER, B. LAW and Co. T. LONGMAN, and C. WARE.

M.DCC.LXVI.

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BIBLIOTECA BOLOGNA

PREFACE.

AFTER a long delay, occaſioned by a variety of accidents which could not be foreſeen, the Modern Univerſal Hiſtory now makes its appearance; and the Editors hope it will be found entitled to ſome degree of public approbation.

They are perhaps more ſenſible than the readers can be of its defects, but they plead in alleviation, that the greater part of thoſe defects are ſuch as could not be remedied; nor was it even practicable to finiſh the work according to the letter of the plan on which it was undertaken. We will venture however to affirm, that this Modern Univerſal Hiſtory, with all its imperfections on its head, is by far the compleateſt work of the kind that ever was offered to the public in any nation or language.

An author who ſits down with a plenitude of materials for relating paſt events, is apt to applaud himſelf upon his arrangements, and the lights which he is enabled to throw upon particular periods. He is encouraged to hope that he ſhall find the ſame magazines, and the ſame variety of proviſions at every ſtage of his hiſtorical progreſs.—How miſerably he is deceived, our experience can teſtify. Nothing is

more accidental than the materials of hiſtory. A great genius often ariſes in a barbarous age and country, that elucidates facts; and perhaps for three ages after, the Modern Hiſtorian has but the uncertain glimmerings of uncertain events to direct him. A reader is diſſatisfied with his narrative falling off, and dwindling into conjectures, or entirely ceaſing, perhaps, for years. The author foreſees this; he lays aſide his pen that he may employ his induſtry in exploring new ſources, in diſcovering hoards of unnoticed materials, ſome of them poſſibly lurking in the refuſes of printed literature, others concealed amidſt loads of monkiſh lumber in corners that the human eye never ſurveyed; and more than probably, after the diſcovery is made, the author can make nothing of it till it is tranſcribed by a hand that is acquainted with the writing and the language.

Such are the difficulties of writing hiſtory; happy if we can get over them; but in ſome periods they are unſurmountable. The writers of a Modern Univerſal Hiſtory feel them more than thoſe of a particular ſtate, becauſe they occur in the annals of every kingdom and people; and conſequently their labour to ſupply them muſt be encreaſed according to the different heads of their undertaking.

That this complaint is well founded, muſt be admitted by every reader who peruſes this work; but the reaſon of the defects are, perhaps, not ſo obvious. The ignorance of the

the times treated of is the moſt ſtriking, and yet even that is not always irreparable. How lame was the hiſtory of Italy between the fifth and fourteenth centuries! Writers were not agreed about the parentage and connections even of the famous counteſs Matilda; and the wickedneſs of the Roman pontiffs was ſo incredible, that their votaries pleaded that the whole of their hiſtory was a romance. But dark as thoſe ages were, ſome unnoticed men of letters exiſted in cells and convents; the only utility of ſuch retirements. Sometimes ambition, intrigue, or the pleaſure of their ſuperiors, brought them into the world; and after acting their parts on the ſtage of life, they were comfortably provided for, and had leiſure to reduce what they had ſeen into writing. Their precious remains have ſaved the hiſtories of ſeveral periods in various nations from oblivion; but unfortunately for the republic of letters, they often lay dormant for ages, till happy induſtry brought them to light, and at once diſpelled the clouds and glare of fiction that uſurped their room. To enumerate inſtances of this kind would be the ſame as to compile an hiſtorical library; but the truth of our obſervation (to give one inſtance out of a thouſand) is eſtabliſhed by Muratori's collections of the hiſtory of Italy. How long did thoſe valuable remains lye buried from all knowledge of the world; and what lights have they thrown upon hiſtory ſince they were diſcovered! The editors of this work think

they can juſtly boaſt that they are the firſt who applied them to the purpoſes of general hiſtory; and their authority is the more unqueſtionable, as the authors publiſhed by Muratori generally lived at the time of the tranſactions they deſcribed. The French and the Germans can boaſt the like publications reſcued from the jaws of oblivion. An hiſtorian's footing is firm while he reſts upon ſuch authorities; but it requires no little critical diſcernment to ſeparate the real from the fictitious. This was one of the moſt painful of our labours.

Our firſt duty in ſelecting our authorities, was to examine the authenticity of the materials. In this we were greatly aſſiſted by the editors of the ſeveral pieces they publiſhed, who generally prefixed ſome account of the author, or if that could not be obtained, ſome evidences of the credibility of their publication, and a narrative where and how it was diſcovered. We next examined how far it correſponded, firſt, with other relations; and, ſecondly, with probability.

The former was a difficult, and indeed a delicate taſk. When great writers, ſuch as a Mariana in Spain; a Mezeray, or a de Thou in France; an Aretine, or a Guicchiardini in Italy, get once poſſeſſion of the public credit in general, the evidence muſt be very ſtrong that can ſhake it in particular inſtances. When we attempt any thing of that kind in the following work, we have always ſubmitted to our readers our

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reaſons for differing from former authorities; and we have had the pleaſure of finding all our endeavours of that kind well received. We can attribute our ſucceſs in this only to our attention to facts, which no authority, be it ever ſo well eſtabliſhed, can deſtroy. No hiſtorian ever poſſeſſed more abilities and better intentions than De Thou did; and no writer is more candid than he is in relating matters that fell within his own knowledge; but De Thou, and every general hiſtorian, muſt truſt a great deal to information, which he admits or adopts according to the opinion he has of his author's veracity. De Thou, for inſtance, in the affairs of Great-Britain, conſulted Camden and Buchanan, the former an honeſt, and the latter an elegant writer; but the authority of records and ſtate papers muſt preponderate againſt both. To multiply inſtances of this kind, that occur in the following work, would be improper for a preface.

We muſt now add a word concerning the probability of thoſe auxiliaries to general hiſtory. To ſay the truth, this is far from being an encouraging conſideration, without making great allowances for education, prepoſſeſſion, and prejudices. We ſeldom meet with a Monkiſh writer free from a daſh of the marvellous; but were we to reject the whole for a few improbabilities, where is that hiſtory of antiquity that can ſtand the teſt of examination? We do not venture too much in ſaying, that many of thoſe

good fathers thought themſelves obliged to lie, when it could be of ſervice to their foundations, their patrons, or their religion. This is an obſervation not confined to hiſtory; even Cicero, though no hiſtorian, in his invectives againſt Cataline, advanced in the face of all the Roman people, ſome as ſwingeing improbabilities as are to be met with in the moſt credulous times of monkery. Cicero, no doubt, thought that he was thereby ſerving his country, becauſe he heightened the public deteſtation of the parricide. Upon the whole, we dare not reject a narrative that has a general face of authenticity on account of one or two improbabilities, unleſs they ſhould affect eſſentials.

Beſides the labours of individuals, general hiſtory has met with a powerful reſource in the public records of religious houſes; yet even thoſe, though their authenticity is unqueſtionable, are not without the miraculous and marvellous. But though ſuch paſſages are far from deſtroying their credibility, they are to be examined by particular criterions. If the records or annals of two religious houſes in the ſame or different kingdoms, at a good diſtance from each other, correſpond as to dates and facts, they bear the higheſt degree of credibility, and they are the firmeſt vouchers of hiſtory; but an editor muſt be extremely careful in collations of this kind. It was no uncommon thing for the good fathers of one convent

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to tranſcribe the records of another, and to chriſten them by the name of their own houſe; but this practice was leſs frequent on the continent than in Great-Britain. It is greatly to be wiſhed, that the munificence of European princes would enable men of induſtry and learning to bring to light more of thoſe hiſtorical monuments than have hitherto appeared.

Coins and medals, inſcriptions, engravings, ſeals, armorial bearings, paintings, and even tapeſtry, are often of ſervice to general hiſtory. How accurately did the learned Chiflet, from ſuch evidences, deſtroy the boaſted ſanctity of the French ampulla, which a dove brought in her beak with the oil that anointed the firſt Chriſtian king of France; and how irrefragably has he demoliſhed from the like authorities the romantic original of the lillies in the arms of France! But inſtances of that kind, even in leſs remote times, are endleſs. What improvements might we expect if every nation in Europe were as attentive to the ſtudy of their antiquities, as the French have been to thoſe of their country! how many dates might be fixed, and what a variety of doubtful facts might be aſcertained! How greatly has hiſtory been obliged even to the loweſt of all paſſions, ſuperſtition and curioſity, which ſometimes, at the expence of decency, have inveſtigated and examined even the repoſitories of the dead.

This hiſtory has the very ſingular merit, that thoſe parts of it which formerly were thought

to be the moſt doubtful, are here the beſt authenticated. The amazing empire of the califs, till Mr. Ockley's Hiſtory of the Saracens appeared, was thought to have little other foundation than in fiction, and a few facts animated and exaggerated by the Eaſtern ſpirit of romance. But even Mr. Ockley's publication did little more than give an idea how a great ſtate might be founded by enthuſiaſm, but guarded by perſonal virtue, inflexible integrity, reſolution, conſtancy, courage, and induſtry. Our Univerſal Hiſtory has purſued and completed the plan which Mr. Ockley chalked out, by bringing the reader acquainted with a ſeries of princes, ſome of them the greateſt that ever dignified, and others the worſt that ever diſgraced, human nature. In this hiſtory, he will ſee by what gradations, induſtry, learning, and all the fine arts, flouriſhed under the califate, when they were extinguiſhed in Europe. What is ſtill more amazing, the Chriſtians of Spain were barbarians, when the Saracens in the ſame country were a poliſhed people. He will ſee the cauſes why the califate, the greateſt and perhaps the beſt poliſhed empire that ever exiſted, came to ruin; how the califs degenerated from the original principles of their government into crimes that rendered it neceſſary for them to be protected by foreign mercenaries in the poſſeſſion of their power; and how thoſe mercenaries, becoming a ſtanding army, gave

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law to their maſters, till their empire was overthrown by barbarians.

In ſelecting materials, the compilers have not confined themſelves to printed books. Great part of the Arabian hiſtory has been extracted from Oriental records and unpubliſhed manuſcripts. As the Latin verſion of *Al Makin by Erpenius*, ends with the five hundred and twelfth year of the Moſlem æra, and the epitome of *Abul Faraj* is very conciſe and jejune, the author of this part of the Modern Univerſal Hiſtory, in order to ſupply theſe defects, has, with the aſſiſtance of the learned Dr. Hunt, profeſſor of Hebrew and Arabic in the univerſity of Oxford, inſerted a tranſlation of *Ebn Shohnab*'s Annals, extracted from a manuſcript in the poſſeſſion of that gentleman, the obſcure paſſages of which Annals are illuſtrated by quotations from the unpubliſhed part of the *Tarikh al Moſle'mim* of *Al Makin*. He has interwoven into this hiſtory the Cambridge *Chronicon Siculum*, containing a variety of particulars relating to the Arab affairs in Sicily; and tranſferred into his performance the ſubſtance of ſome curious manuſcript notes upon *Abul Faraj*, together with extracts from *Mejiro'ddin al Hanbali*, author of the Perſic Chronicle. To theſe are added explications of all thoſe earlier Arabic coins found lately near Stegen, on the coaſt of the Baltic, and publiſhed at Leipſic in Saxony.

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The hiſtory of *Jenghiz Khan*, the greateſt conqueror (ſo far as we know) that the world ever beheld, is naturally connected with that of the califs, whoſe empire was overthrown by the Seljukian monarchs. Though this great man was born in what may be called the native country of barbariſm, yet he had a paſſion for fame; and his memory has had the good fortune to be recorded with more preciſion and certainty than is to be found in many hiſtories of much later date, and in countries where the inhabitants now value themſelves upon their politeneſs. Hence it is that the editors have been enabled to give a clear and well vouched hiſtory of the civil policy as well as warlike atchievements of this wonderful man.

The ſame may be ſaid of the famous Timur Bec, or Tamerlane. A branch of his ſucceſſion was ſettled in Indoſtan. Here we cannot help lamenting the want of records and authentic materials, from which an entire hiſtory of theſe countries might be compiled. All we know of them is gleaned from voyages and travels written by individuals of different nations, who had but a partial and imperfect information, obtained from tranſitory views, or ſhort viſits to ſome particular parts of the coaſt. It is true, that ſince the publication of this work, ſeveral papers and hiſtories have appeared, which throw very conſiderable lights upon many late tranſactions of great importance there, particularly between our Eaſt-India

India company and the natives; but we are to conſider, that the writers and tranſmitters of thoſe accounts drew them up chiefly as apologies for their own conduct; and therefore they muſt be made uſe of with great care and diffidence: nor do the moſt ample accounts we have met with, reach more than thirty years backwards. It is to be hoped, however, that the reader will be particularly pleaſed with the labour and attention which have been beſtowed upon a complete hiſtory of the commerce to, and the ſettlements in the Eaſt-Indies by the ſeveral European nations; an hiſtory which has been carefully compiled from ſuch materials as occur to very few individuals, and is indeed the fruit of the moſt elaborate and ſucceſsful reſearches.

Although the origin and progreſs of the Ottoman empire is explained with great fidelity, from the authorities of *Saadi Effendi*, and *Sacdo'ddin Ebn Haſſan*, the moſt celebrated of all the Turkiſh writers; yet the difficulty of procuring materials for compiling the later tranſactions of that empire, has obliged the authors to conclude with the peace of Carlowitz. Their intent was to continue the hiſtory of the Turks to the preſent time, in a ſupplementary volume, in which alſo they promiſed a fuller detail of the Egyptian dynaſties, and the more interior parts of Ethiopia and Nubia, with the mountains of the Moon. But the work, notwithſtanding all their endeavours to retrench ſuperfluities,

fluities, ſwelled under their hands to ſuch a bulk, that out of tenderneſs to the purchaſer, they have omitted this promiſed ſupplement, as leſs uſeful and intereſting. The ſame motives have partly induced them to leave out the Hiſtory of Great-Britain and Ireland, which would have added conſiderably to the bulk and expence of the work. This they have ſpared with the leſs reluctance, as there are at preſent ſo many excellent modern hiſtories of our own country in the hands of the Britiſh ſubjects, for whoſe uſe and information this great work was chiefly compiled.

The reader is not to expect to find the ſame accuracy, either of language or compoſition, in every part of this hiſtory. A plan ſo very extenſive, required a great variety of hands as well as length of time to carry it into execution. Sometimes death interpoſed, and an original author left his work unfiniſhed in ſuch a manner, that the plan upon which he went was often unintelligible to his ſucceſſor. Sometimes materials proved defective, which left moſt lamentable chaſms in the work, that could be replaced only by painful inveſtigation and elaborate reſearches. We have not, perhaps, one ſtate in Europe, as we have already hinted, that furniſhes materials and evidences for hiſtory, equally through all its periods; but the editors of the Univerſal Hiſtory have reaſon to complain, that the later times are more deſtitute of ſuch evidence than the more early. We know

know not, for inſtance, an authentic hiſtory of the European tranſactions for forty years paſt. This laid the editors under inexpreſſible diſadvantages. They were obliged to have recourſe to diurnal or periodical publications, and oftentimes they found their information to be the moſt imperfect where the greateſt ſtore of materials might have been expected. The reaſon for this is eaſily accounted for. In France or Spain, for example, a native dares not be ſo explicit to the public as an Engliſhman, and even accounts printed by authority are often very queſtionable. Poſterity will probably be informed much better than the preſent age is of the motives of the expulſion of the Jeſuits out of France, and of the aſſaſſination of his moſt Faithful Majeſty in Portugal. In treating of *thoſe and* ſimilar tranſactions, an hiſtorian can only collect the facts, and by comparing different narratives, form the beſt judgment he can upon the whole, ſo as to render it the moſt conſonant to probability.

In the courſe of this work it has often happened, that the editors durſt not truſt to modern authorities, and were obliged to have recourſe to the evidences neareſt the time when they occurred. The neceſſity of this muſt be obvious to any reader who reflects upon the prodigious alterations that almoſt every conſtitution in Europe has undergone.

The feudal law under which the French government ſubſiſted, varied after the time of

Hugh Capet from what it was before; and whoever reads the French hiſtory with an unprejudiced eye muſt perceive, that the people then lived not under a monarchy but an ariſtocracy; that, in fact, their nobles were their ſovereigns, and their kings the only patrons of public liberty, not from principle but intereſt. A ſhadow of the prerogative aſſumed by the Carlovingian race, ſerved to give them a preeminence that was ſtill of uſe in caſting the balance in diſputes that happened among the great land-holders and hereditary officers of ſtate. Some ſpirited princes endeavoured to revive the Carlovingian claims, but this ſerved only to unite thoſe great men among themſelves; ſo that the king in reality poſſeſſed little more of the office than the name. Even that had a wonderful magic annexed to it. The people, perceiving that their miſeries under their nobles were infinitely greater than they could be under any kingly government, were always diſpoſed to take part with the crown; and by a conſtant oppoſition to their tyrants, they obtained territorial and commercial franchiſes, that were, in fact, independent of the feudal laws, and were therefore a perpetual bone of contention between the king who granted them, and the nobles who wanted to deſtroy them. Thus, for ſome centuries, the kingdom was in a ſtate of warfare, till about the time of the cruſades, when their kings found means, thro' the epidemical diſtemper

per of cruſading, which weakened the nobles, to gain ſome aſcendency; and the reader in this hiſtory will ſee how that was improved, though by ſlow degrees.

The eſtates of France, a term now almoſt obſolete, ſtill contained the great conſtitutional power of the kingdom; and the more moderately, the more equitably it was exerciſed, it became the ſtronger; but it ſeldom was appealed to, except when the crown ſtood in need of its aſſiſtance; nor did their kings, till the reign of Lewis XI. attempt to alter the feudal modes of poſſeſſion and inheritance among their great ſubjects. What is now called the parliament of France, had originally no idea of dignity annexed to it; though, excepting the regal, it is almoſt the only power now to be heard of in that kingdom, and in ſome caſes pretends to controul ſovereignty itſelf. The continuators of the following hiſtory probably will have an opportunity to deſcribe the deciſive ſtruggle between the two powers.

The conſtitution of thoſe kingdoms that form the preſent monarchy of Spain, was originally more free than that of France itſelf, and it preſerved itſelf longer, becauſe the deteſtable court of inquiſition was not introduced into that country till the year 1478; nor were the various titles of the princes who governed ſeparate dominions concentrated in one crown till about the year 1492, when Ferdinand found

means to ſtrip his grandees of their high offices, particularly thoſe of the grand maſterſhips of the ſeveral orders of knighthood, which were in fact independent upon the crown itſelf. This diminution of the power of the nobles was owing to the ſame cauſes that produced the ſame effects in France. Ferdinand, the moſt artful, politic, prince of his age, and at the ſame time the moſt deſpotic, rendered himſelf the patron of his people againſt the intolerable oppreſſions of the great, and they flocked to his ſtandards. He had, however, a diſadvantage to ſtruggle with, unknown to the kings of France. The Moors in Spain were numerous and powerful, and their protection had been always open to the rebel grandees of the Chriſtian princes. Ferdinand ſubdued thoſe Moors, and by driving the chief of them out of Spain, he ſecured his own authority at the expence of his country's depopulation. This, however it has been miſconſtrued into the effects of bigotry and zeal, was the true motive of that ſeemingly impolitic depopulation.

The Cortes of Spain, even after this, when aſſembled, formed a reſpectable body; but they never recovered the blows they received under Charles V. The treaſures of Spain proved a bait to their leaders; ſo that they gave the poſterity of Charles little or no trouble, either as individuals, or a body politic. The acceſſion

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of the House of Bourbon to the crown of Spain is a memorable period in that history; but it never could have taken place, had it not been for the weakness of the last three princes of the House of Austria, the insolence of their ministers, and the intolerable pride, poverty, and ambition of the Imperialists, who took pains to lose the affections of the Spanish nation, by trusting to their interest at the court of Madrid. In short, the establishment of Philip V. upon the throne of Spain, is one of the most amazing events in history; when we consider the powerful confederacy formed against him, the severe checks he received, and the inability of his grand-father to support him: but in fact his rival the archduke was sacrificed to the selfish views of his brother, and the treachery and cowardice of the Portuguese, even before the treaty of Utrecht was concluded. With regard to the behaviour of Great Britain at that very critical juncture, it was censured with great severity at a time when parties ran high in this island; and perhaps the English ministry are indefensible in some part of their conduct, as to the Catalans. But when we consider and compare circumstances together, we cannot at this time form an idea of a better plan of conduct than what they followed. To have given the Spanish monarchy in the Indies to a prince possessed of the empire, would have been absurd beyond all comprehension; and though the family compact between the two chief branches

of the Houſe of Bourbon is alarming at preſent, yet a compact or a confederacy of a like kind naturally offered itſelf to the heads of thoſe two monarchies, whether of the ſame families or not, at the time that meaſure took place.

The reader of the following pages has an advantage above the readers of the hiſtories of particular ſtates, becauſe he has opportunity at one view to compare their ſeveral intereſts and ſituations, and to trace thoſe movements in the political ſyſtem that are either hid or diſguiſed in more confined accounts. It is general hiſtory alone that can inſtruct us in the prodigious alterations that have happened in the views and maxims of the ſeveral princes of Europe, ſince the commencement of this century. The editors of the latter volumes, ſenſible that the hiſtories of France, Spain, Germany, Portugal, and other countries, had not been carried down near enough to the preſent time, ſpared no pains to make them as complete as poſſible. Their hiſtories of the Italian ſtates is a work that never was attempted before in Engliſh, and is ſelected from materials, which, though unqueſtionably authentic, are little known to the public, as will be plain to the inſpection of the enquiring reader. In their hiſtory of the popes they have been enabled to ſhew, that the Holy See owed its temporal greatneſs chiefly to the ambition and tyranny of the German emperors and their governors.

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The popes took the part of the oppreſſed, whom miſery had made credulous, and deſpair furniſhed with arms. The little Italian ſtates and families, who for centuries had not heard of an emperor of Rome, were aſtoniſhed when the ſucceſſes of Charles the Great erected and claimed a paramount power over all Italy, and treated as rebels all who reſiſted him. The popes and their party, who were called Guelphs, ſtood at firſt up for general liberty; and though they never could aboliſh the Imperial claims, yet they divided and weakened their influence, by obliging the emperors to parcel out their Italian territories into great fiefs, the proprietors of which ſoon found it convenient to maintain their poſſeſſion of them by joining with the popes.

The conqueſt of Sicily by the Guiſcards, who introduced into Italy the feudal law and conſtitutions in their moſt improved perfection, was another event that contributed to the greatneſs of the Roman ſee. Thoſe princes and the popes found it for their mutual advantage to ſupport each other; and the latter, by making it the invariable rule of their conduct to oppoſe the Imperial claims, rendered themſelves the heads of that oppoſition in Italy, though the Holy See was generally filled by men who were the diſgraces of human nature, and who had no talents for government, but what aroſe from pride, arrogance, and obſtinacy. Their ſucceſs was the more wonderful as they were hated,

hated, deſpiſed, and ſometimes expelled by the Romans, who equally deteſted them and the emperors. But thoſe Holy fathers were venerated by diſtant people, who had fewer opportunities of being the witneſſes of their crimes and enormities; and every faction, either civil or eccleſiaſtical, which rebelled againſt the lawful ſovereign, whatever the pretext might be, ſtill found it their intereſt to have a pope for its patron and protector.

"The hiſtories of the Northern countries, during the early ages, are confeſſedly built on tradition, but the editors have been careful in diſtinguiſhing between true and fictitious events. We think proper in this place, to obſerve in general, that tho' traditionary hiſtories are always to be diſtruſted, yet they are not always to be diſbelieved. It is certain, that before the introduction of letters, or rather characters of writing, into Northern countries, an order of men, under the names of Bards, Schenachies, and other denominations, were ſet apart for preſerving the memory of perſons and actions, and who repeated their rude compoſitions on ſolemn occaſions before their princes, prelates, nobility, and people. Their collections formed the baſis of the hiſtories of the early ages; and indeed it is greatly to be ſuſpected, that the high antiquities of Greece and Rome, which have long paſſed unqueſtioned among the learned, have no better (if ſo good) a foundation. It is true the fictitious, is

blended

blended with real, hiſtory; but the characters of the former are ſo eaſily diſtinguiſhed, that they can be ſeparated from the latter by the moſt ignorant reader. The editors think they have a claim to the patronage of the public, on account of the hiſtory of America contained in the following work. It is the firſt general hiſtory of that extenſive country, which now forms ſo conſiderable a part of the Britiſh empire, that has ever appeared in the Engliſh language. The hiſtories of the vaſt regions of Canada, Louiſiana, and Florida, that have been ceded to Great-Britain, are new to an Engliſh reader, and were compiled from the beſt authorities, thoſe of writers who were under no temptation of impoſing on the public, and whoſe labours came abroad entirely for the information of their own countrymen and government, who then had no notion of the countries they deſcribed being ceded to Great-Britain.

We ſhall here finiſh this addreſs to the public, by obſerving, that the authorities upon which the Modern Univerſal Hiſtory is founded, are the beſt the republic of literature can furniſh; for the truth of which we venture to appeal to the candour of the reader. The work is illuſtrated by the moſt complete ſet of Maps that modern geography furniſhes: and nothing now remains for the Editors but to return their thanks to the Public for the very great patience with which they waited for the completion of a work, which, however irreprehenſible

prehenſible it has hitherto been among men of genius and letters, has become far more bulky and extenſive than either the authors or proprietors could foreſee when it was firſt undertaken.

THE

CONCLUSION

OF THE

Modern Hiſtory.

SECT. IV.

Of America.

CHAP. I.

Of America *in general.*

AMONG the diſcoveries mentioned in hiſtory, whether owing to accident or reflection, that of *America* is not the leaſt advantageous. This quarter of the world was for many ages unknown to the *Europeans.* At length the happy æra arrived, when induſtry, ſpirited up by reſolution, was to remove all the difficulties, exaggerated by ignorance. It is ſo called from *Americus Veſpucio*, a *Florentine* by birth, who, in 1497, was ſent to improve the diſcoveries made by *Columbus.* The prodigious magnitude of this continent, the multitude and extent of its provinces, the variety of its climates, products, and curious particulars; and laſtly, the diſtance and difficulty of one part communicating with another, and eſpecially with *Europe*, have been the cauſe, that *America*, though diſcovered and inhabited in its principal parts by *Europeans*, is ſtill but imperfectly known by them, in many things, which would greatly

Diſcovery, extent, boundaries, &c. of America.

contribute to give a more perfect idea of ſo conſiderable a part of our globe. What has hitherto been diſcovered, reaches from latitude 78 degrees north, to latitude 56 degrees ſouth; that is, 134 degrees, which, taken in a ſtrait line, amount to upwards of 8040 miles in length. With regard to breadth, it is very irregular, being in ſome places 3690 miles, and in others, not above 60 or 70 miles over. The boundaries aſcribed to it, are the lands about the pole on the north; the *Atlantic Ocean*, which ſeparates it from *Europe* and *Africa*, on the eaſt; another vaſt ocean, on the ſouth; and the *Pacific Ocean*, uſually called the *South Sea*, which divides it from *Aſia*, on the weſt.

THIS vaſt country was not diſcovered till the year 1492, when the enterprizing genius of *Columbus* drew aſide the veil of ignorance, and ſhewed it to the ſurprized inhabitants of the old world. The honour, however, of this great diſcovery has been claimed by almoſt all the maritime nations of *Europe*. The *Spaniards* tell us, that *Columbus* received his lights from the papers of Captain *Aldres*, their countryman, who had been caſt on the coaſts; and the *French* ſay he had them from *Betincourt*, who firſt diſcovered the *Azores*. It would be a difficult matter to determine this conteſt; but it appears, that our claim to the diſcovery of this new world is prior to that of the *Spaniards*, whoſe pretenſions ſeem to be the beſt grounded: no one can diſpute the authenticity of thoſe vouchers, whereby it appears that *Sebaſtian Cabot*, a *Venetian*, a man no leſs enterprizing, or leſs ſkilled in navigation, than *Columbus* himſelf, was ſent by our *Henry* VII. a year before the diſcovery of *Columbus*; and, having firſt diſcovered *Newfoundland*, ſailed along the coaſt as far as *Florida*. We muſt not omit, that the *Welſh* claim a more ancient diſcovery than any yet produced; aſſerting that prince *Madoc*, ſon of *Owen Guineth*, was caſt on the coaſt of *Florida* as early as 1170, or 1190. Though indeed ſome look on this relation as fabulous, it has a great many corroborating circumſtances, that make it appear not improbable; for *Meredith ap Rheiſe*, who gives us the account, was prior to *Columbus*, and died in the year 1477, which is fifteen years before *Columbus* began his expedition. To this we may add the affinity between the language of the *Welſh* and of ſome of the ſettlements in thoſe parts, which receives ſome weight from the evidence of Mr. *Davis*, who tells us he met with a whole ſettlement that ſpoke the *Welſh* language in its utmoſt purity; and from the tradition of ſome of the inhabitants, who aſſert, that their anceſtors came from a country beyond

beyond the great waters, nearly about the ſame time, from the ſame point of the compaſs, or from the riſing of the ſun.

THIS may ſeem, in ſome meaſure, to account for the *Eſkimaux*, the only people in the vaſt continent of *America* that differ from the reſt of the original inhabitants. They live in the north part of *America*, in a country called *Labrador*, but whether they reſide conſtantly there or not is uncertain. They make excurſions as far as the ſea coaſts of *Newfoundland*; and they have been ſeen near *Nelſon's-River*, that falls into the weſt ſide of *Hudſon's-Bay*. They deſerve the name of ſavages better than any people yet known; for they eat raw fleſh, and have a thick beard that covers their faces up to their eyes, inſomuch, that their features can hardly be perceived. Their hair is generally black and rugged; their eyes little and wild, and their whole external appearance frightful and ugly. Their character and their manners are quite agreeable to their hideous appearance; for they are wild, fierce, diſtruſtful, and always ready to do miſchief to ſtrangers. Their ſtature is rather tall than otherwiſe, and they have a pretty good ſhape; but their large beards and plenty of hair, the whiteneſs of their ſkin, their always going cloathed, and their having no reſemblance of their next neighbours, leave no room to doubt, that they proceed from a different ſtock from the reſt of the *Americans*: ſtill their language, having no reſemblance, as it is thought, to any we know of, muſt make us ſeek a different original for them from the *Welſh*; for it may be well preſumed, that though the *Welſh* dialect is uncommon and little known out of *Wales*, yet ſome of our ſeamen, or the *Bretons* among the *French*, by their intercourſe with this people, muſt have diſcovered the analogy of their language long before now, if there was any. *Conjectures on the original of the Eſkimaux.*

HOWEVER, it is very remarkable that all the native *Americans* are nearly alike, except the juſt-mentioned *Eſkimaux*; for they have all coarſe black hair, and are without beards, nor yet have they any hair on any part of their bodies: ſome have pretended that old women have been employed to pluck the beards and other hair up by the roots; but this is known to be a fable, which is confirmed by all the later and more ſenſible travellers. Beſides, it is well known, that when hair is plucked off it will grow again; therefore it muſt be wonderful that no hair is ever ſeen, not even on the bodies of thoſe that have been brought to *England*. *Similarity of all the native Americans,*

THE *Americans* in all the *European* plantations are very well known, and yet it might be doubted, whether thoſe in the ſouthermoſt parts of *America* are like the other inhabi-

tants; eſpecially as ſome ſeamen have repreſented thoſe near the ſtraits of *Magellan* as giants, that is 9 or 10 feet high. However, we have been undeceived in this particular by Sir *John Narborough*, who informs us, that both men and women are of a middle ſtature, and well proportioned, with roundiſh faces and low foreheads. Their eyes are black, and their noſes of a middle ſize; their teeth are very white and cloſe ſet; but their ears are ſmall. Their hair is black, coarſe, and ſhaggy, and both men and women wear it of the ſame length. They are full breaſted, and their complexion is of an olive tawny, or rather red. They greaſe their bodies, and their faces are dawbed with ſpots down their cheeks that are both white and black, without any method. They have ſmall heads, and ſhort fingers; and they are active and nimble in all their motions; their cloaths are made up with pieces of the ſkins of ſeals, guanacoes, and otters ſewed together, and are in the form of carpets, about five feet ſquare. They wrap them about their bodies as the *Scots* do their plaids; and they have alſo caps made of the ſkins of fowls, with the feathers on. Inſtead of ſhoes, they have pieces of ſkin tied on their feet. They are a very hardy people, and ſeldom wear their garment when they are ſtirring about; but were quite naked from head to foot when he ſaw them, which was at a time when the hills were covered with ſnow. They have no hair on their bodies or faces, nor any thing to cover their private parts; only ſome of the women had a piece of ſkin before them. The garments of both ſexes are the ſame, except that the women had bracelets of ſhells about their necks. The men are of a larger ſize than the women, and their faces more full. The ſpeech of the men is very harſh, and when they talk there is a rattling in their throat; but that of the women is ſhriller and lower. They live upon what they get, and they are under no government; neither have they the leaſt ſign of religion. The men have always bows that are ready ſtrung, which are about an ell long, and their arrows about eighteen inches; theſe are headed at one end with flint, and at the other there are two feathers tied on with the twiſted gut of a beaſt. They have very large mungrel dogs of ſeveral colours, beſides which they have no domeſtic animal.

M. BOUGUER, who went into *South America* to meaſure a degree of the earth, ſays that the *Americans* of *Peru*, who live in woods, form a kind of little republic, under the direction of a *Spaniſh* prieſt, and have a governor with his officers, of their own nation. They want vivacity, and are addicted to idleneſs; but they live in great harmony with each

each other, without the leaſt diſtruſt. The doors of their huts are always open, though they have cotton, calibaſhes, and a ſort of aloes of which they make thread, beſides a few commodities they trade with. They go almoſt naked, and paint their bodies and faces with red ſtripes. They are of all trades; for they build their own houſes, make their own canoes, and weave their own cloth. They live upon the fruits of the earth, hunting, and fiſhing; by which they always get ſufficient to maintain their families. There are other *Peruvians* called warriors, who have not yet been brought under ſubjection; but they ſeem to have the ſame manners and cuſtoms. The colour of theſe *Americans* is that of red copper, which is more or leſs dark in proportion to their being more or leſs expoſed to the weather. They have no beard, nor hair on their breaſts, nor any other part of their bodies; but have long, coarſe, ſtrait black hair on their heads.

THE *Americans* near *Virginia*, according to thoſe who have lived among them, are of a middle ſtature, and are ſtrait and well proportioned, with the fineſt limbs in the world; nor is there a dwarf or miſhapen perſon among them. Their colour is cheſnut or rather of red copper, rendered darker by their greaſing themſelves, and being expoſed to the weather. They have black eyes, and their hair is coal black, which the men cut into ſeveral ſhapes; both men and women always greaſe it, which cauſes it to ſhine. The better ſort wear a ſort of coronet on their heads, four or five inches broad, and open at top. It is compoſed of a ſort of beads; but ſometimes they wear a wreath of dyed furs; they have alſo bracelets on their necks and arms; but the common people go bare-headed, only they ſtick large ſhining feathers in their hair. Their cloaths are a large mantle, careleſly wrapped round their bodies, and ſometimes girt cloſe with a girdle. The common ſort only tye a ſtring round their middles, and paſs a piece of cloth or ſkin between their thighs, which they turn over the ſtring at each end. Their ſhoes, when they wear any, are made of an intire piece of buckſkin. The dreſs of the women differs little from that of the men, only the better ſort have more beads and bracelets. They commonly go naked as far as their navel downwards, and upwards to the middle of the thigh; their breaſts are round and ſmall, and never hang down, as thoſe of the black women do on the coaſts of *Guinea*. Inſtead of keeping their children warm, they dip them over head and ears in cold water, and afterwards tye them to a board, covered with ſomewhat that is ſoft; and there is a hole therein, through which they evacuate their excrements. They keep

them ſeveral months in this poſture, till the limbs begin to grow ſtrong; when they ſuffer the child to crawl about as well as it can. The child is generally laid flat on its back; but ſometimes they hang it up by a ſtring.

LAWSON informs us, that the *Americans* of *North Carolina* are a well ſhaped clean made people, of different ſtatures like the *Europeans*; but moſt of them are rather tall than otherwiſe. They are very ſtrait, and their limbs are exceedingly well made; particularly their legs and feet, which are the handſomeſt in the world. Their eyes are black or of a dark hazel, and the white is marbled with red ſtreaks. Their colour is tawny, which becomes ſo by dawbing themſelves with bears greaſe, for otherwiſe it is reddiſh. They are never bald, which may perhaps be owing to their greaſing their hair. When they intend to be fine, they mix red paint with the bears greaſe, which they ſell at a great price to one another. He never ſaw a dwarf among them, nor but one that was hump-backed; but the teeth of both ſexes are yellow, which is owing to their ſmoaking tobacco. They have no beard, nor hair under their armpits, nor yet on any other part of their bodies. They let their nails grow very long, and laugh at the *Europeans* for pairing theirs. The bark they make their huts with, is generally that of the cypreſs-tree, or red or white cedar. They ſet poles in the ground as thick as the ſmall of a man's leg, with the bark ſtripped off, about two yards aſunder in a circular form, for their huts are always round; then they bring the tops together, and bind them with the bark of trees. The women's dreſs in very ſevere weather is a hairy watch-coat like a plaid to keep out the cold; but at other times they have only an apron half a yard deep. The dreſs of the men is the ſame as in *Virginia*, and the management of the children is the ſame.

On the iſthmus of *Darien* the *Americans* are generally between five and ſix feet high, according to *Wafer*; and they are ſtrait, clean limbed, big boned, full breaſted, and well ſhaped. They are very nimble and active; but the women are ſhort and thick, and not ſo lively as the men; however, thoſe that are young are very plump, well ſhaped, and have a briſk eye; but when they grow old they are very ordinary, and have hanging breaſts. Both ſexes are round viſaged, with ſhort bottle noſes, and large ſparkling eyes. Their teeth are white and even, their lips are thin, and their mouth moderately large; but in general their features are pretty handſome. Both ſexes have ſtrait, long, black, lank, coarſe, and ſtrong hair, which generally hangs down to the middle of the back, only the women tye theirs together juſt behind

the

the head. Their natural complexion is a copper colour, or orange tawny, and the eye-brows are naturally as black as jet. They anoint themſelves all over with oil, to render their ſkins ſmooth, ſleek, and ſupple; and it preſerves their ſkins from being parched, as it otherwiſe would be in this hot climate. Both men and women paint their bodies, and ſometimes ſucking children, with the figures of men, beaſts, birds, trees, and the like. The women are the painters, and their chief colours are red, yellow, and blue, which are very bright. Some print theſe figures in the ſkin after they are drawn, by pricking them with a ſharp thorn till the blood guſhes out; then they rub in the colour they deſign, after which it never comes out. They wear no clothes, the women only have a clout, that is tied before and behind by a ſtring round their middles; ſometimes theſe hang down before as far as their knees, if they can get one large enough. The men go quite naked, without ſo much as a clout; but they have ornaments on their faces, which is a piece of ſilver plate hanging over their mouths; but the principal men have theirs of gold. It is in the ſhape of a half moon, that pinches the bridle of the noſe with its points. The women have rings in the griſtles of their noſes, which hang over their mouths; but theſe in both ſexes are chiefly worn on ſome public occaſions; and they always take them off at meals. Beſides theſe, the men, women, and children, wear *ſtrings or* chains of teeth, ſhells, beads, and the like, which hang down from the neck upon the breaſt. She muſt be a poor woman who has not fifteen or twenty pounds weight of theſe ſtrings; but they do not wear them when they are in their houſes. The women take care of the plantations, and the men build the houſes or huts, and go a hunting; both play their parts with great alacrity. When a woman is brought to bed, another takes her and the child on her back, down to the river and waſhes them therein. The child for the firſt month is tied upon a board, as in *Virginia* and *Carolina*. The men have ſeveral wives, which are generally diſpoſed in different parts, ſo that they always find one when they go a hunting.

THE *Californians* are the leaſt known to the *Europeans* of any in this part of the world. Thoſe of *Puerto Segure* in that country, who were ſeen by the captains *Rogers* and *Cook*, had long black hair, and dark ſkins, made ſo by dawbing them with greaſe; for according to ſome accounts they would otherwiſe be reddiſh. The men go quite naked, only they wrap or tie round their heads a piece of linen, or a kind of network. They wear about their necks, and ſome-

times on their hands by way of ornament, various figures in mother-of-pearl, intermixed with ſmall round fruits like beads. Their weapons are bows and arrows, or javelins, which they carry always in their hands for hunting, or defending themſelves againſt their enemies; for wars are frequent among them. The dreſs of the women is ſomewhat more modeſt than that of the men, for they wear from the waiſt to the knee, a ſort of apron made with reeds plaited like mats. They cover their ſhoulders with ſkins of beaſts, and have network on their heads like the men. They have alſo necklaces of mother-of-pearl, intermixed with ſtones or kernels of fruit and ſea-ſhells, which hang down to their waiſt. They are a very lively people, and are fond of joking; but they do not ſeem to have any form of government, nor yet do they ſhew any ſign of religion.

Great probability of America being firſt peopled from the north eaſt of Aſia

If we compare this deſcription of the *Americans* with what is recorded of ſome late diſcoveries made by the *Ruſſians*, in regard to the inhabitants of *Kamtſchatka* and the neighbouring parts, we ſhall have good reaſon to believe that *America* was firſt peopled from the north-eaſt of *Aſia*: for, though it now ſeems to be certain, that there is an open ſea between the two continents, yet it is towards the north ſo narrow, that it may be eaſily paſſed in the canoes or boats made uſe of by the people on both ſides, eſpecially the ſtraits between the *Tchukotſchi-noſs*, or cape, and the continent of *America*; and if any credit can be given to the people who live upon that cape, there is an iſland lies oppoſite to, and within ſight of the cape, to which they may, in half a day, paſs over in their boats; and from that iſland may be ſeen in a clear day, a large continent to the eaſtward which is full of people, who, in every particular, reſemble the *Tchukotſchi* themſelves; but this continent, they ſay, is a much better country than their own, as it has large foreſts of fir, pine, larch, and cedar-trees, and great rivers running from the eaſt, and falling into the ſea upon the weſt ſide of it.

It is therefore highly probable, that, many ages ſince, ſome people have paſſed over from the north-eaſt of *Aſia* to the oppoſite coaſt of *America*, and finding that country more fruitful and better provided with game of all ſorts than their own, it is natural to ſuppoſe that they would ſettle there; for hunting and fiſhing were the only methods they had been accuſtomed to, of procuring themſelves either food or raiment: even to this day the people upon the north-eaſt coaſt of *Aſia*, never think of ſowing or reaping; and the character of being provident no ways belongs to any of the natives we know of in *America*. The north-weſt coaſt of *America* hav-

having been thus provided with a few inhabitants, it is alſo natural to ſuppoſe, that their poſterity would from thence, by degrees, ſpread to the ſouthward, and at laſt, over the whole continent of *America*. This conjecture is ſtrongly confirmed by two very remarkable circumſtances: we know, as above obſerved, that the natives of *America* have no beards: the caſe is the very ſame with regard to all the natives inhabiting the north-eaſt continent of *Aſia*. Another circumſtance is the total ignorance of that deſtructive as well as uſeful metal called iron or ſteel. The natives of *America* had found out the method of refining gold and ſilver, and of making ſeveral little trinkets of thoſe metals; but they knew nothing of iron and ſteel when the *Europeans* came firſt among them, nor had they any weapons or inſtruments of that metal: the *Ruſſians* tell us the ſame of the *Kamtſchatdales*, and the neighbouring nations upon the north eaſt coaſt of *Aſia*. They might, perhaps, have ſeen ſome iron or ſteel arms, or inſtruments among the *Japoneſe*, who happened to be ſhipwrecked upon their coaſts, but they knew nothing of the metal itſelf, until the *Ruſſians* came amongſt them; and for this reaſon, the arrows, ſpears, and other weapons, they made uſe of in their wars, were pointed only with ſharp flints, or fiſh-bones.

THESE, we know, were the only ſort of arms the *Americans* had, when the *Spaniards* firſt arrived in their country; and, as theſe two people reſemble one another originally in their arms, ſo they likewiſe ſtill reſemble one another in their conduct in war. The north-eaſtern *Aſiatics* carry on their wars more by ſtratagem than bravery, as they never will openly attack their enemies, unleſs forced to it by neceſſity; and the male priſoners they take, eſpecially if they are men of conſequence, are treated with all manner of barbarity, ſuch as burning, hewing them to pieces, tearing their bowels out whilſt alive, and hanging them up by their feet till they expire; but it is not ſaid, that ſcalping has as yet been introduced among them, probably, becauſe they are not yet generally provided with ſharp knives; nor was this cruel cuſtom introduced among the *Americans*, till the *Europeans* provided them with inſtruments proper for the purpoſe, and promiſed them a reward for every ſcalp; but with regard to their male priſoners, they are ſtill equally cruel with thoſe we may now call their anceſtors of *Aſia*, and carry on all their wars more by ſtratagem, ambuſcade, or ſurprize, than by bravery.

WITH regard to the form of government among the people in the north-eaſtern parts of *Aſia*, we are told, that be-

before

fore the *Ruſſian* conqueſt, they lived in perfect freedom, having no chief, being ſubject to no law, nor paying any taxes; the old men, or thoſe who were remarkable for their bravery, bearing the principal authority in their villages, though none had any right to command or inflict puniſhment; and they were ſo ignorant of numbers, that none could count above one hundred, very few above twenty, and even that, not without the help of their toes and fingers. Are not the people in moſt parts of *America* ſtill in the very ſame ſituation, both with reſpect to government and numbers? But it would be endleſs to take notice of every correſpondence that may be obſerved in the manners and condition of theſe two people; and if we conſider that for ſo many ages, there has never been any intercourſe between the anceſtors in *Aſia* and their poſterity in *America*, we muſt be ſurprized to find that they ſtill agree in ſo many particulars; eſpecially, if at the ſame time we conſider the vaſt difference that is known to be between the climate and the fertility of the two countries, and the many ages that muſt have paſſed over, before a few ſtragglers from the northernmoſt parts of *Aſia*, could have filled the whole continent and iſlands of *America* ſo full of people, as they were found to be when the *Spaniards* firſt arrived there.

BUT that this could not require a very great number of ages muſt be granted, if we ſuppoſe, that they had not for ages any wars among themſelves, nor any intoxicating liquors; both of which are highly probable: they could have no wars, becauſe they had room enough to extend themſelves on all ſides, without driving others out of the parts they were poſſeſſed of; and, by the dark accounts we have of the empires of *Mexico* and *Peru*, it ſeems that they extended themſelves faſter, and in greater numbers, towards the ſouth, and along the weſtern coaſts of *America*, than they ever did towards the eaſt of that continent; which is a further proof that the weſtern coaſts of *America* were the firſt that were peopled. Then, as to intoxicating liquors, even to this day, they know nothing of ſuch liquors in thoſe parts of *America* which have not had the misfortune to be viſited by any *Europeans*, as ſeems probable from the account of captain *Bering*'s voyage from *Kamtſchatka* to the weſtern coaſt of *America*, for at *Schumagin*'s iſlands, upon that coaſt, his people preſented a glaſs of brandy to an *Indian* who came on board their boat, which he taſted, but immediately ſpit it out again, and was ſo much affronted, that he would not accept of any of the preſents they offered him; which is a proof that they had never before taſted any ſuch liquors.

FROM

FROM all which, we have reaſon to conclude, that the natives of *America* were all, without exception, originally deſcended from the people of the north-eaſtern coaſt of *Aſia*; for even as to the *Eſkimaux*, (if they were not of a *Welſh* original, as it is very probable they are not,) we know ſo little of them, that we cannot poſitively ſay, whether or no they had any beards, or any knowledge of iron, when we firſt began to viſit that coaſt: if they had, it is probable they came originally from *Norway*, or *Iceland*, to *Greenland*, and from thence to *Labrador*, after the reſt of *America* had been peopled, which prevented their ſpreading themſelves to the ſouthward; and this, conſequently, is an argument for, rather than againſt what has been ſaid, with reſpect to the origin of the reſt of the people of *America*.

WHAT the products and other particulars are of *America*, will appear by the following account.

CHAP. II.

Of South-America.

IN this diviſion of *America*, we ſhall begin with the *Terra-Firma*, and proceed in order to the other countries contained in it.

TERRA-FIRMA, otherwiſe called *Caſtilla del Oro*, is bounded by the *North-Sea*, (part of the *Atlantic-Ocean*) on the north; by the ſame ſea and *Guiana* on the eaſt; by the country of the *Amazons* and *Peru* on the ſouth; and by the *Pacific-Ocean* and *Veragua* on the weſt. It lies between 62 and 83 deg. of weſtern longitude, and between the equator and 12 deg. of north latitude, being upwards of 1200 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and 800 miles in breadth from north to ſouth. *Terra-Firma-Proper*, which is more known by the name of *Darien*, lies between 8 and 10 deg. of north latitude, and between 78 and 83 deg. of weſt longitude, in the form of a creſcent, about that ſpacious bay of *Panama*; and is 300 miles in length, and 60 in breadth from the *North* to the *South-Sea*; this being the iſthmus which joins *North* and *South-America*. The north diviſion contains the provinces of, 1. *Terra-Firma-Proper*, or *Darien*; the chief towns, *Porto-Bello* and *Panama*. 2. *Carthagena*; 3. *St. Martha*; 4 *Rio de la Hacha*; 5. *Venezuela*; 6. *Comana*; the chief towns of which are of the ſame name: and, 7. *New Andaluſia*, or *Paria*; the chief town *St. Thomas*. The ſouth diviſion con- Terra-Firma.

contains the provinces of, 1. *New Granada*, the chief town *Santa Fe de Bagota*; 2. *Popayan*, the chief town of the ſame name.

Porto-Bello. THE town of *St. Philip de Porto-Bello* ſtands in 9 deg. 34 min. 35 ſec. north latitude, and in the longitude of 296 deg. 41 min. from the *Pico of Teneriffe*. This harbour was diſcovered on the 2d of *November*, 1502, by *Chriſtopher Columbus*, who was ſo charmed with its extent, depth, and ſecurity, that he gave it the name of *Porto-Bello*, or the *Fine-Harbour*. The town ſtands near the ſea, on the declivity of a mountain, which ſurrounds the whole harbour, and conſiſts of one principal ſtreet, extending along the ſtrand, with others ſmaller croſſing it, and running from the declivity of the mountain to the ſhore, together with ſome lanes, in the ſame direction with the principal ſtreet, where the ground admits of it. Here are two large ſquares; one oppoſite to the cuſtom-houſe, which is a ſtructure of ſtone, contiguous to the quay; the other faces the great church, which is alſo of ſtone, large, and decently ornamented, conſidering the ſmallneſs of the place: moſt of the houſes are built of wood. In ſome, the firſt ſtory is of ſtone, and the remainder of wood. They are about 133 in number, but moſt of them large and ſpacious. The town is under the juriſdiction of a governor, with the title of lieutenant-general, as being ſuch under the preſident of *Panama*; and the term of his poſt is without any ſpecified limitation. He is always a gentleman of the army, having under him the commandants of the forts that defend the harbour, and whoſe employments are for life.

AT the eaſt end of the town, which is the road to *Panama*, is a quarter called *Guinea*, being the place where all the negroes of both ſexes, whether ſlaves or free, have their habitations. This quarter is very much crouded when the galleons are here, moſt of the inhabitants of the town quitting intirely their houſes for the advantage of letting them, while others content themſelves with a ſmall part, in order to make money of the reſt. The mulattoes, and other poor families, alſo remove either to *Guinea*, or to cottages already erected near it, or built on this occaſion. Great numbers of artificers from *Panama* likewiſe, who flock to *Porto-Bello* to work at their reſpective callings, lodge in this quarter for cheapneſs. Towards the ſea, in a large tract between the town and *Gloria-Caſtle*, barracks are alſo erected, and principally filled with the ſhips crews; who keep ſtalls of ſweetmeats, and other kinds of eatables brought from *Spain*; but, at the concluſion of the fair, the ſhips put to ſea, and all theſe buildings

ings are taken down, and the town returns to its former tranquillity and emptineſs.

THE name of this port indicates its being commodious for all ſorts of ſhips or veſſels whether great or ſmall; and, though its entrance is very wide, it is well defended by fort *St. Philip de todo Fierro*. It ſtands on the north point of the entrance, which is about ſix hundred toiſes broad, that is, a little leſs than the fourth part of a league; and the ſouth-ſide, being full of riſes of rocks, extending to ſome diſtance from the ſhore, a ſhip is obliged to ſtand to the north, tho' the deepeſt part of the channel is in the middle of the entrance, and thus continues in a ſtrait direction, having nine, ten, or fifteen fathom water, and a bottom of clayey mud, mixed with chalk and ſand. On the ſouth-ſide of the harbour, and oppoſite to the anchoring-place, is a large caſtle, called *St. Jago de la Gloria*, to the eaſt of which, at the diſtance of about an hundred toiſes, begins the town, having before it a point of land projecting into the harbour. On this point ſtood a ſmall fort called *St. Jerom*, within ten toiſes of the houſes. All theſe were demoliſhed by admiral *Vernon*, who, in 1739, with ſix ſhips only, made himſelf maſter of this port. The *Spaniards* ſay it was unprovided with every thing, the greateſt part of the artillery, eſpecially that of the caſtle *de todo Fierro*, or *Iron-Caſtle*, being diſmounted for want of carriages, part of the few military ſtores unſerviceable, and the garriſon ſhort of its complement.

NORTH-EAST of the town is the mouth of a river called *Caſcajal*, which affords no freſh water within a quarter of a league or upwards from its mouth; and it is not uncommon to ſee in it caymanes or alligators.

AMONG the mountains which ſurround the whole harbour of *Porto-Bello*, one is particularly remarkable by its ſuperior loftineſs, as if deſigned to be the barometer of the country, by foretelling every change of weather. This mountain, diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Capiro*, ſtands at the utmoſt extremity of the harbour, in the road to *Panama*. Its top is always covered with clouds of a denſity and darkneſs ſeldom ſeen in thoſe of this atmoſphere. When theſe clouds thicken, increaſe their blackneſs, and ſink below their uſual ſtation, it is a ſure ſign of a tempeſt; while, on the other hand, their clearneſs and aſcent as certainly indicate the approach of fair weather. It muſt, however, be remembered, that theſe changes are very frequent, and very ſubitaneous. It is alſo ſeldom that the ſummit is ever obſerved clear from clouds, and, when this happens, it is only, as it were, for an inſtant.

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THE jurisdiction of the lieutenant general governor of *Porto-Bello*, is limited to the town and the forts; the neighbouring country, over which it might be extended, being full of mountains covered with impenetrable forests, except a few vallies, in which are thinly scattered some farms, the nature of the country not admitting of any farther improvements.

THE inclemency of the climate of *Porto-Bello* is sufficiently known: not only strangers who come thither are affected by it, but even the natives themselves suffer in various manners; it destroys the vigour of nature, and often untimely cuts the thread of life. It is a current opinion that formerly, and even not above thirty years since, parturition was here so dangerous, that it was seldom any woman did not die in childbed. Another opinion equally strange is, that the animals from other climates, on their being brought to *Porto-Bello*, cease to procreate, and in a short time lose their flesh, though they do not want plenty of good pasture. The heat is excessive, being augmented by the situation of the town, which is surrounded with high mountains, without any interval for the winds, whereby it might be refreshed; and the copious exhalations, which form large clouds, and precipitate in violent torrents of rain, are accompanied with such tempests of thunder and lightning, as must daunt even the most resolute; this dreadful noise being prolonged by repercussions from the caverns of the mountains, like the explosion of cannon, the rumbling of which is heard for a minute after. To this also may be added, the howlings and shrieks of the multitudes of monkeys of all kinds which live in the forests of the mountains, and which are never louder than when a man of war fires the morning and evening gun, though they are so much used to it.

FRESH water pours down in streams from the mountains, some running without the town, and others crossing it. These waters are very light and digestive; qualities, which in other countries would be very valuable, but are here pernicious: for, doubtless, this water is too fine and active for the stomachs of the inhabitants, and thus produces dysenteries, the last stage of all other distempers, and which the patient very seldom survives. However, those rivulets, formed into reservoirs, serve the purposes of bathing, which is here found to be very conducive to health.

As the forests almost border on the houses of the town, tygers often make incursions into the streets during the night, carrying off fowls, dogs, and other domestic creatures; and sometimes, even boys have fallen a prey to them. Besides the snares usually laid for them, the negroes and mulattoes,

who ſell wood in the foreſts of the mountains, are very dextrous in encountering them, and ſome, even on account of a ſlender reward, ſeek them in their retreats.

AMONG the great variety of animals in this country, one of the moſt remarkable is, the perico-ligero, or nimble Peter, an ironical name given it on account of its extreme ſluggiſhneſs and ſloth. It reſembles a middling monkey in ſhape, but of a wretched appearance, the ſkin of it being of a greyiſh brown, and all over corrugated, and the legs and feet without any hair. He is ſo lumpiſh as not to ſtand in need of either chain or hutch, for he never ſtirs till compelled by hunger; and ſhews no manner of apprehenſion either of men or wild beaſts. When he moves, every effort is attended with ſuch a plaintive, and at the ſame time ſo diſagreeable a cry, as at once produces pity and diſguſt; and this even in the ſlighteſt motion of the head, legs, or feet, proceeding, probably, from a general contraction of the muſcles and nerves of his body, which puts him to an extreme pain when he endeavours to move them. In this diſagreeable cry conſiſts his whole defence; for, it being natural to him to fly at the firſt hoſtile approach of any beaſt, he makes at every motion ſuch howlings as are even inſupportable to his purſuer, who ſoon quits him, and even flies beyond the hearing of his horrid noiſe. Nor is it only during the time he is in motion that he makes theſe cries; he repeats them while he reſts *himſelf*, continuing a long time motionleſs, before he takes another march. The food of this creature is generally wild fruits, and when he can find none on the ground, he looks out for a tree well loaded, which, with a great deal of pains, he climbs; and in order to ſave himſelf ſuch another toilſome aſcent, plucks off all the fruit, throwing them on the ground; and, to avoid the pain of deſcending the tree, forms himſelf into a ball, and drops from the branches. At the foot of this tree he continues till all the fruits are conſumed, never ſtirring till hunger forces him to ſeek again for food.

SERPENTS are here numerous, and deadly; and toads innumerable, ſwarming not only in the damp and marſhy places, as in other countries, but even in the ſtreets, courts of houſes, and all open places in general. They generally meaſure about ſix inches in length, and nothing can be imagined more diſmal than their croakings during the night, in all parts of the town, woods, and caverns of the mountains.

THE town of *Porto-Bello*, which is thinly inhabited by reaſon of its noxious air, the ſcarcity of proviſions, and the barrenneſs of its ſoil, becomes, at the time of the galleons, one of the moſt populous towns in all *South-America*. He

who

who hath ſeen this town quite empty, and every place wearing a melancholy aſpect, muſt be filled with aſtoniſhment at the ſudden change to ſee the buſtling multitudes, every houſe crowded, the ſquares and ſtreets incumbered with bales of merchandize, and cheſts of gold and ſilver; the harbour full of ſhips and veſſels, ſome bringing the goods of *Peru*, as cacao, jeſuit's bark, vicuna-wool, and bezoar-ſtones; others coming from *Carthagena*, loaded with proviſions; and thus a ſpot, at all other times deteſted for its deleterious qualities, becomes the ſtaple of the riches of the old and new world, and the ſcene of one of the moſt conſiderable branches of commerce in the whole world.

FORMERLY this fair was limited to no particular time; but, as a long ſtay in ſuch a ſickly place, extremely affected the health of the traders, his catholic majeſty tranſmitted an order, that the fair ſhould not laſt above forty days, and that if, in this time, the merchants could not agree in their rates, thoſe of *Spain* ſhould be allowed to carry their goods up the country to *Peru*; and accordingly the commodore of the galeons has orders to re-embark them, and return to *Carthagena*; but otherwiſe by virtue of a compact between the merchants of both kingdoms, and ratified by the king, no *Spaniſh* trader is to ſend his goods, on his own account, beyond *Porto-Bello*: and, on the contrary, thoſe of the *Engliſh* were formerly permitted to ſend annually a ſhip to this fair, which turned to great account, and whilſt the aſſiento of the negroes ſubſiſted either with the *Engliſh* or *French*, one of their principal factories was ſettled at *Porto Bello*.

Panama. *PANAMA* is built on the other ſide of the iſthmus of the ſame name, the coaſt of which is waſhed by the *South-Sea*. Its latitude is 8 degrees 57 minutes 48 ſeconds ½ north, but its longitude is uncertain. In 1521, the emperor *Charles* V. conſtituted it a city, with the proper privileges. In 1670, it had the misfortune to be ſacked and burnt by *John Morgan*, an *Engliſh* adventurer, who had before taken *Porto-Bello* and *Maracaybo*. This misfortune rendering it abſolutely neceſſary to rebuild the city, it was removed to its preſent ſituation, which is about a league and a half from the former, and much more convenient. It has a wall of freeſtone, and is defended by a large garriſon of regulars, from whence detachments are ſent to do duty at *Darien*, *Porto-Bello*, and *Chagre*. The houſes in general are of ſtone, and make a handſome appearance. The ſtreets are ſtrait and broad, and for the moſt part paved. In this city is a tribunal, or royal audience, in which the governor of *Panama* preſides; and to this employment is annexed the captainſhip-general of *Terra-Firma*,

Firma, generally conferred on an officer of diſtinction, though his common title is that of preſident of *Panama*. It has alſo a cathedral, and ſome religious houſes. There are none here of ſuch monſtrous fortunes, as in ſome cities of *America*; yet it is not deſtitute of wealthy inhabitants, and all have a ſufficiency; ſo that if it cannot be claſſed among opulent cities, it is certainly above poverty.

THE harbour of this city is formed, in its road, by the ſhelter of ſeveral iſlands. The ſhips here lie very ſafe, and their diſtance from the city is about three leagues. Both the road and whole coaſt abound in a great variety of excellent fiſh. At the bottom of the ſea are a great number of pearls, and the oyſters in which they are found are remarkably delicious. This kind of fiſhery is of great advantage to the inhabitants of all the iſlands in this bay; and there are few perſons of ſubſtance near *Panama*, who do not employ all, or at leaſt part of their ſlaves, in this fiſhery, the manner of which not being commonly known, it will not be improper to deſcribe it here. *Pearl fiſhery.*

THE owners of the negroes employ the moſt proper perſons for this fiſhery, which being performed at the bottom of the ſea, they muſt be both expert ſwimmers, and capable of holding their breath a long time. Theſe they ſend to the iſlands, where they have huts built for their lodgings, and boats which hold eight, ten, or twenty negroes, under the command of an officer. In theſe boats they go to ſuch parts as are known to produce pearls, and where the depth of the water is not above ten, twelve, or fifteen fathom. Here they come to an anchor, and the negroes having a rope faſtened round their bodies, and the other end to the ſide of the boat, they take with them a ſmall weight to accelerate their ſinking, and plunge into the water. On reaching the bottom, they take up an oyſter, which they put under the left arm; the ſecond they hold in their left hand, and the third in their right; with theſe three oyſters, and ſometimes another in the mouth, they riſe to breathe, and put them in a bag. When they have reſted themſelves a while, they dive a ſecond time, and thus continue, till they have either completed their taſk, or their ſtrength fails them. Every one of theſe negro divers is obliged daily to deliver to his maſter a certain number of pearls; ſo that when they have got a ſufficient number of oyſters in their bag, they begin to open them, and deliver the pearls to the officer, till they have made up the number due to their maſter; and if the pearl be but formed it is ſufficient, without any regard to its being ſmall or faulty. The remainder, however large or beautiful, are the negro's own property,

nor has the maſter the leaſt claim to them, the ſlaves being allowed to ſell them to whom they pleaſe, though the maſter generally purchaſes them at a very ſmall price.

Besides the toil of this fiſhery, from the oyſters ſtrongly adhering to the rocks, they are alſo in no ſmall danger from ſome kinds of fiſh, which either ſeize the negroes, or by ſtriking on them, cruſh them by their weight againſt the bottom: ſo that theſe creatures ſeem to know that men are robbing them of the moſt valuable product of their element, and therefore make a vigorous attack upon their enemy. Every negro, to defend himſelf againſt theſe animals, carries with him a ſharp knife, with which the fiſh being ſtruck, immediately flies off. The officers keep a watchful eye on thoſe voracious creatures, and, on diſcovering them, ſhake the ropes faſtened to the negroes bodies, that they may be upon their guard. Many, on the divers being in danger, have thrown themſelves into the water, with the like weapon, and haſten down to their defence: but too often all their dexterity and precaution are not ſufficient to protect the diver from being devoured by theſe fiſh, or loſing one of his legs or arms by their bite. Several ſchemes have been practiſed to prevent ſuch melancholy accidents; but they have hitherto proved very ineffectual.

The pearls of thoſe fiſheries are generally of a good water, and ſome very remarkable both in ſhape and ſize; but, as there is a difference in both theſe properties, ſo there is alſo in their difference and colour, ſome being highly valuable, and others as remarkably defective; ſome of theſe pearls, though, indeed but few, are ſent to *Europe*, the greateſt part being carried to *Lima*, where the demand for them is very great, being not only univerſally worn there by all perſons of rank, but alſo ſent from thence into the inland parts of *Peru*. There are forty-three iſlands, where the pearl-fiſhery is carried on; ſome of them in the bay of *Panama*, ſome near the coaſt of that city, and others ſouth of *Veraguas*.

From what has been ſaid relating to the commerce of *Porto-bello*, in the time of the galleons, an idea may be formed of that of *Panama* on the ſame occaſion, this city being the firſt where the treaſure from *Peru* is landed, and likewiſe the ſtaple for goods brought up the river *Chagre*. Even during the abſence of the armada, it is never without a great number of ſtrangers, being the thoroughfare for all going to the ports of *Peru*, in the *South-ſea*, as alſo for any coming from thence to *Spain*: to which muſt be added, the continual trade carried on by the *Peruvian* ſhips, and the coaſting barks, which abundantly ſupply the city with all neceſſaries. The climate here, though hot, is by far more healthful than at *Porto-bello*, and

and the inhabitants in general may be said to live very comfortably.

THE city of *Carthagena* stands in 10 degrees, 25 minutes, 48 seconds ½ north latitude, and in the longitude of 301 degrees, 19 minutes, 36 seconds from the meridian of *Pico Teneriffe*. Its advantageous situation, the extent and security of its bay, and the great share it attained of the commerce of that southern continent, soon caused it to be erected into an episcopal see. The same circumstances contributed to its preservation and increase, as the most esteemed settlement and staple of the *Spaniards*; but at the same time they also drew on it the hostility of foreigners, who, thirsting after its riches, or induced by the importance of the place itself, have several times invaded, taken, and plundered it. Carthagena.

THE city is situated on a sandy island, which forming a narrow passage on the south-west, opens a communication with that part called *Tierra Bomba*, as far as *Boca Chica*. The neck of land which now joins them, was formerly the entrance of the bay; but having been closed up by orders from *Madrid*, *Boca Chica* became the only entrance; and this also has been filled up since the last attempt of the *English* in 1741, who, having made themselves masters of the forts which defended it, entered the bay with an intent of taking the city; but they miscarried in their attempt, and retired with loss. This event caused orders to be dispatched for opening the old entrance, by which all ships now enter the bay. On the north side the land is so narrow, that before the wall was begun the distance from sea to sea was only thirty-five toises; but afterwards enlarging, another island was formed on this side, and the whole city is now, excepting these two places which are very narrow, intirely surrounded by the sea. Eastwards it communicates by means of a wooden bridge, with a large suburb called *Xexemani*, built on another island, which has also a communication with the continent by means of another wooden bridge. The fortifications both of the city and suburb are constructed in the modern manner, and lined with free-stone. The garrison in times of peace consists of ten companies of regulars, each containing, officers included, seventy-seven men, besides several companies of militia.

ON the *Xexemani* side, at a small distance from that suburb, on a hill, is a fort called *St. Lazaro*, commanding both the city and suburb, and having an inchanting prospect, extending over the country and coast to an immense distance. The city and suburbs are well laid out, the streets being strait, broad, uniform, and well paved. The houses are built of stone, except a few of brick; but consist chiefly of

only one ſtory above the ground-floor; the apartments well contrived. The churches and convents are of a proper architecture, and ſufficiently capacious; ſo that in the whole, *Carthagena*, with its ſuburbs, is equal to a city of the third rank in *Europe*, and is well peopled, though moſt of its inhabitants are deſcended from the *Indian* tribes: it is not the moſt opulent in this country, for beſides the pillages it has ſuffered, no mines are worked here, and moſt of the money ſeen in it is ſent from *Santa Fe*, and *Quito*, to pay the ſalaries of the governor, and other civil and military officers, and the wages of the garriſon; and even this makes no long ſtay here. It is not however unfrequent to find perſons who have acquired handſome fortunes by commerce, whoſe houſes are ſplendidly furniſhed, and who live in every reſpect agreeable to their wealth. The governor reſides in the city, which, till the year 1739, was independent of the military government. In civil affairs an appeal lies to the audience of *Santa Fe*, and a viceroy of *Santa Fe* being that year created, under the title of viceroy of *New Granada*, the government of *Carthagena* became ſubject to him alſo in military affairs. The juriſdiction of the government reaches eaſtward to the great river *de la Magdalena*, and along it ſouthward, till, winding away, it borders on the province of *Antioquia*; from thence it ſtretches weſtward to the river *Darien*; and from thence northward to the ocean, all along the coaſts between the mouths of theſe two rivers. The extent of this government from eaſt to weſt is generally computed at fifty-three leagues, and from ſouth to north eighty-five. In this ſpace are ſeveral fruitful vallies, called by the natives *Savannahs*, and in them many ſettlements large and ſmall, of *Europeans*, *Spaniſh Creoles*, and *Indians*. The bay of *Carthagena* is the firſt place in *America* at which the galleons are allowed to touch; and thus it enjoys the firſt fruits of commerce, by the public ſales made there. Theſe ſales, though not accompanied with the formalities obſerved at *Porto-Bello* fair, are very conſiderable. The traders of the inland provinces of *Santa Fe*, *Popayan*, and *Quito*, lay out not only their own ſtock, but alſo the monies intruſted to them by commiſſions, for ſeveral ſorts of goods, and thoſe ſpecies of proviſions which are moſt wanted in their reſpective countries. The two provinces of *Santa Fe* and *Popayan* have no other way of ſupplying themſelves with the latter, than from *Carthagena*. Their traders bring gold and ſilver in ſpecie, ingots, and duſt, and alſo emeralds; as beſides the ſilver mines worked at *Santa Fe*, and which daily increaſe by freſh diſcoveries, there are others which yield the fineſt emeralds; but the value

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of theſe gems being now fallen in *Europe*, and particularly in *Spain*, the trade of them, formerly ſo conſiderable, is now greatly leſſened, and conſequently the reward for finding them. All theſe mines produce great quantities of gold, which is carried to *Choco*, and there pays one fifth to the king, at an office erected for that purpoſe.

THE climate of *Carthagena* is exceſſive hot, yet the inhabitants enjoy a good ſtate of health, and generally live to a great age. It will be here unneceſſary to deſcribe the other diviſions of *Terra Firma*, as being chiefly inland countries, and ſcarce ever objects of any of our expeditions in time of war with the *Spaniards*.

PERU, next in order, formerly a powerful empire, is ſituated between 60 and 81 degrees of weſt longitude, and between the Equator and 25 degrees of ſouth latitude, being near two thouſand miles in length from north to ſouth, and from two hundred to five hundred broad; bounded by *Popayan* on the north, by the mountains of *Andes*, or *Cordilleras*, which ſeparate it from the country of the *Amazons* and *Paraguay*, on the eaſt; by *Chili* and *La Plata* on the ſouth; and by the *Pacific Ocean*, or *South Sea*, on the weſt. It is divided into three parts, the north, middle, and ſouth: the north diviſion comprehends the province of *Quito*, the chief towns *Quito* and *Payta*; the middle diviſion that of *Lima*, or *Los Reyes*; the chief towns *Lima*, *Cuſco*, and *Callao*; and the ſouth diviſion that of *Los Charcos*; the chief towns *Potoſi* and *Porco*. Peru.

THE coaſt of *Peru*, which extends upwards of 1500 miles along the *Pacific Ocean*, is a high bold ſhore. About thirty miles within land is a chain of mountains, called the *Sierras*; and beyond theſe, about eighty miles, are prodigious high mountains, called the *Cordilleras des Andes*, which, with the *Sierras*, run the whole length of *South America*, upwards of 3000 miles. They are always covered with ſnow, and the air on them is too pure and ſubtile for animals to breathe in; nor are there any beaſts upon them, wild or tame. It never rains in that part of the country which lies near the ſea-coaſt, unleſs within three or four degrees of the equator; but the country is watered by the rivers which fall from the *Andes* into the *South-Sea*: theſe they turn into the fields and gardens, and have their vintage and harveſt at what time of the year they pleaſe, this being the only country between the tropics that affords wine. The wind blows continually from the ſouth, or ſouth-weſt at ſea, near the coaſt. The weather is bright, when the ſun is in the northern ſigns; and hazy when ſouth of the equator, though no rain falls. The ſandy

plains near the sea-shore are perfectly barren, except some few vallies. The *Sierras* are also barren hills, but the vallies beneath are fruitful, and produce almost all manner of grain and fruits. This part of the country is best inhabited, being the most temperate, for the sandy plains near the sea are excessive hot.

THE *Peruvian* sheep, called pacos, or huancu, are of the bigness of a stag, and resemble a camel. The body is covered with a coarse kind of wool; they are very tractable, and were formerly the only beasts of burden among the *Peruvians*: the flesh is very good meat, and esteemed as innocent as chickens. The vicuna, to which the *Spaniards* give the name of the *Indian* goat, something resembles that animal. The bezoar-stone is found in it, and is famed for expelling poisons and performing many cures. Their deer are much smaller than ours, their wild beasts not many, and those not so fierce and dangerous as in this continent. The cattle imported from *Europe* are vastly encreased, and many of them run wild and are hunted like other game. They had no tame fowl but the nuana, mostly resembling the duck, but much larger. Among their forest-trees, the most valuable is the quinquina, or jesuits bark, which grows in the province of *Quito*: it is about the size of a cherry-tree, the leaves round and indented; and bears a long reddish flower, from whence arises a pod with a kernel like an almond. The tree that yields this bark grows also on the mountains of *Potosi*: neither the flower nor fruit have the same virtue. They have now plenty of *European* corn and wine; bread is likewise made of the cassivi-root, as in other parts of *America*. Balsam of *Peru* proceeds from the trunk and branches of a little tree; and the country besides yields storax, guaiacum, and several other gums and drugs.

GOLD is found in every province of *Peru*, washed down from the mountains; and there are plenty of silver mines, of which the richest are those of *Potosi*, discovered in 1545: it is a solid rock, and the ore so hard that they break it with hammers, and it splits as if it were flint. The quicksilver mines near *Lima* were not discovered till 1567, and the *Spaniards* did not begin to refine their silver with mercury, at *Potosi* till 1571; whereby they extracted a great deal more silver from the ore, than they could do before by fire.

Lima. THE city of *Lima*, the capital of *Peru*, is situated in the spacious and delightful valley of *Rimac*, in the latitude of 12 degrees, 2 minutes, 31 seconds south; and longitude, from the meridian of *Teneriffe*, 299 degrees, 27 minutes, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. This situation is one of the most advantageous that

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can be imagined; for, being in the center of that ſpacious valley, it commands the whole without any difficulty. Northward, though at a conſiderable diſtance, is the *Cordillera*, or chain of the *Andes*, from whence ſome hills project into the valley. A river, which is of the ſame name, waſhes the walls of *Lima*, and has a very elegant and ſpacious ſtone bridge built over it. *Lima* now affords but a faint idea of its former glory, magnificence, opulence, and other particulars which rendered it ſo famous in the world. The tremendous earthquake, of the twenty-eighth of *October*, 1746, leaves ſtill room, inſtead of noble objects, for introducing the moſt melancholy and ſhocking ſcenes of ruinated palaces, churches, towers, and other ſtately works of art. Were it not for this dreadful circumſtance, to which *Lima* is ſubject, it would be one of the moſt deſirable places of abode in the world: but, unhappily, the interval between the earthquakes felt here, is never of a length ſufficient to obliterate the remembrance of them. However, though frequent and ſudden, they have their preſages, one of the principal of which is a rumbling noiſe in the bowels of the earth, about a minute before the ſhocks are felt, and this noiſe does not continue in the place where it was firſt produced, but ſeems to pervade all the adjacent ſubterraneous parts. This is followed by diſmal howlings of the dogs, which ſeem to have the firſt perception of the approaching danger. The beaſts of burden *paſſing* the ſtreets ſtop, and, by a natural inſtinct, ſpread open their legs, the better to ſecure themſelves from falling. On theſe portents, the terrified inhabitants fly from their houſes into the ſtreets with ſuch precipitation, that if it happens in the night, they appear quite naked; fear and the urgency of the danger baniſh at once all ſenſe of decency; and in a ſhort time the whole city exhibits one dreadful ſcene of conſternation and horror. Nor does this end with the ſhock, none venturing to return to their houſes, through fear of a repetition, which frequently demoliſhes thoſe buildings which had been weakened by the firſt.

The frequent earthquakes to which *South America*, particularly *Lima* and all the neighbouring country, is ſubject, opens a field for inquiry concerning their cauſes. Many hypotheſes have been formed by philoſophers; but the immediate cauſe of earthquakes, with the greateſt appearance of truth, is a ſubterraneous exploſion; and the cauſe of this ſubterraneous exploſion is a quantity of water ſuddenly breaking in upon a ſubterraneous fire, by which a vapour is inſtantly produced, the quantity and elaſtic force of which are equal to all the phenomena of earthquakes. *Cauſe of earthquakes.*

THE city of *Lima* could not have attained to all its ſplendor, if, beſides being the capital of *Peru*, it had not been alſo the general ſtaple of the kingdom. But, as it is the reſidence of the government and chief tribunals, ſo it is alſo the common factory for commerce of every kind, and the center of the products and manufactures of the other provinces, together with thoſe of *Europe*, brought over in the galleons or regiſter ſhips; and from hence they are diſtributed through the vaſt extent of theſe kingdoms, whoſe wants are ſupplied from *Lima*, as their common mother. All the wealth of the ſouthern provinces being brought to *Lima*, is there embarked on board the fleet, which at the time of the galleons, ſails from *Callao* to *Panama*. The proprietors of the treaſure commit it to the merchants of *Lima*, who traffic at the fair with this and their own ſtock. The ſame fleet returns to the harbour of *Paita*, where the *European* merchandizes of value, purchaſed at *Porto-Bello* fair, are landed, in order to avoid the delay of ſailing to *Callao*, and ſent by land to *Lima* on droves of mules; but thoſe of leſs value are carried thither by the ſame ſhips.

The viceroyalty of *Peru* extends over thoſe vaſt countries included in the juriſdiction of the audiences of *Lima*, *Los Charcas*, and *Chili*; and in theſe are comprehended the governments of *Santa Cruz*, *de la Sierra*, *Paraguay*, *Tucuman*, and *Buenos-Ayres*. Though theſe three provinces, and the kingdom of *Chili*, have particular governors inveſted with all the authority agreeable to ſuch a character, and as ſuch are abſolute in political, civil, and military affairs, yet in ſome caſes they are ſubordinate to the viceroy; for inſtance, on the death of any inferior governor, the vacancy is ſupplied by him.

Chili. THE kingdom of *Chili* next preſents itſelf. It extends from the frontiers of *Peru* to the ſtraits of *Magellan*, the diſtance being 530 leagues. Thoſe two kingdoms are ſeparated by the deſart of *Atacamo*, which extends eighty leagues between the provinces of the ſame name, being the laſt of *Peru*, and the valley or *Copoyapu*, the firſt in *Chili*. Eaſtward, ſome parts of this kingdom terminate on the frontiers of *Paraguay*, though ſome uninhabited deſarts intervene; and others confine on the government of *Buenos Ayres*, though between theſe are the *Pampas*, or extenſive and level plains. Its weſtern boundary is the *South-Sea*, extending from 27 degrees nearly, the latitude of *Copoyapu*, to 53 degrees 30 minutes ſouth. But to confine ourſelves to the true extent of this kingdom, as inhabited by the *Spaniards*, it begins at *Copoyapu*, and terminates at the large iſland of *Chiloe*, the

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ſouthern extremity of which is 34 degrees of ſouth latitude; and its extent from weſt to eaſt is the diſtance between the *Cordillera*, which is here of a ſtupendous height, and the coaſt of the *South-Sea*; that is, about 30 leagues.

PART of the country which at preſent compoſes the kingdom of *Chili* was ſubjected to the empire of the *Yncas* by *Yupanqui*, the tenth emperor; who, incited by the inchanting account given of thoſe provinces, undertook the conqueſt of them; and proſecuted the enterprize with ſuch ſucceſs that he ſubdued the ſeveral nations which inhabited the vallies of *Copoyapu*, *Coquimpu*, and *Chili*. But in his intended career ſouthward, the victorious *Ynca* met with an unſurmountable difficulty from the *Purumauco Indians*, and other nations, whom the rapidity of his conqueſts had induced to oppoſe him by a general confederacy. Thus he found himſelf under a neceſſity of deſiſting, after having carried his arms as far as the river *Mauli*, which is in the latitude of 34 degrees, 30 minutes.

AFTER the *Spaniards* had undertaken a deſcent in *Peru*, and made themſelves maſters of its provinces, the marſhal *Don Diego de Almagro* was commiſſioned for the conqueſt of *Chili*. Accordingly he marched from *Cuſco*, at the beginning of the year 1535, and, after loſing the greateſt part of his *Indians*, and a conſiderable number of *Spaniards*, of which his army was compoſed, who periſhed with cold in paſſing over the *Cordillera Nevada*, he arrived at *Copoyapu*, where the *Indians*, without trying the chance of war, ſubmitted. Animated with this unexpected puſillanimity, he proceeded to the conqueſt of other nations, and even ſuch as never had acknowledged the *Yncas*: and, though he here met with a more warlike people, who were determined to ſell their liberty dear, he carried on the war very proſperouſly. But the king, in conſideration of his great ſervices, performed with ſo much hazard, having conferred on him the government of a territory 100 leagues in length, ſouth of that which belonged to the marquis Don *Franciſco Pizaro*, a difference aroſe between them, in regard to the boundaries of their reſpective governments. *Almagro*, being impatient to take poſſeſſion, and pretending that the city of *Cuſco* ought to be included in his government, the conqueſt was ſuſpended, and he himſelf haſtened to that city, where, inſtead of being inveſted with the chief command, he fell a ſacrifice to the jealouſy of *Pizaro*, who endeavoured to conceal his irregular proceedings under the veil of juſtice.

IN 1541, the conqueſt of *Chili* was again ſet on foot, and the marquis *Pizaro* conferred the command on *Pedro de Valdivia*,

divia, together with the title of general. Accordingly, he marched into the country, and founded moſt of the principal towns and villages in it: ſo that, in the year 1548, he was promoted to the government of it by the preſident of *Peru*. In the proſecution of the conqueſt of theſe provinces, he had many ſharp ſkirmiſhes with the natives, till at laſt, in 1553, bravely oppoſing a general revolt, with a very inferior force, he fell fighting with the greateſt intrepidity at the head of his troops, the greateſt part of whom, enraged at loſing ſo brave a man, choſe to periſh with him, rather than ſave themſelves by flight. His name, beſides the figure it makes in hiſtory, is ſtill preſerved in this country in the town of *Valdivia*, which he founded.

THE martial genius of the *Indians* of this kingdom conſiderably retarded the reduction of it, and has always been the chief cauſe why the *Spaniſh* ſettlements here are ſo little proportionate to the extent, fertility, and riches of the country. The beauties of the parts adjacent to the city of *Conception* are enchanting, and the returns of nature, for the huſbandman's toil, exuberant. The like proſuſion of natural productions is ſeen all over this kingdom. Its plains, eminences, vallies, in ſhort, the whole country is an object of admiration. Every particle of earth, in this amazing fertility, ſeems transformed into ſeed. The country round *Santiago*, as it is not inferior in pleaſantneſs and fertility to that of *Conception*, ſo alſo, from the great affinity to the climates, its products are nearly the ſame. Accordingly, ſome farmers wholly apply themſelves to corn, others to fattening of cattle; ſome to the breeding of horſes, others to the culture of vines and fruit-trees: the firſt find their account in plentiful harveſts of wheat, barley, and particularly in hemp, which thrives here ſurpriſingly. The ſecond, by their large ſlaughters have great quantities of tallow, ſole leather tanned, and *Cordovan* leather, graſſa, charqui, and neat tongues; the three laſt being no inconſiderable articles.

BESIDES the commerce carried on with *Peru* in theſe articles and many others, we muſt alſo mention that of metals, this kingdom abounding in mines of all kinds, but principally of gold and copper. The moſt famous gold mine lies in a country eaſt of *Santiago*: this gold was formerly highly eſteemed, and found in great plenty; but now on account of a whitiſh tinge, the value of it is conſiderably diminiſhed. This mine, for the length of time it has been worked, is equal to the moſt celebrated in *Peru*. In the country of *Yapel*, which is ſituated in the ſame quarter, but farther to the northward, along the *Cordillera*, are alſo rich

gold mines, and the metal twenty-three carats fine. In 1710, in the mountains of *Lumpanqui*, near the *Cordillera*, were diſcovered ſeveral mines of gold, ſilver, copper, lead, tin, and iron; and the gold between twenty-one and twenty-two carats fine; but the working, from the hardneſs of the ſtone, is very difficult and laborious. This inconvenience does not, however, occur in the mountain *Llavin*, where the ſtone is ſoft, and not leſs rich in metal, equal in fineneſs to the former. Beſides theſe, there are other gold mines, worked with good ſucceſs at *Tiltil*, near *Santiago*. Between *Quillota* and *Valparaiſo*, in a part called *Ligua*, is a very fine rich gold mine, and the metal greatly eſteemed. *Coquimbo*, *Copoyapu*, and *Guaſco*, have alſo gold mines, and the metal found in the two laſt, is, by way of pre-eminence, called oro capote, being the moſt valuable of any yet diſcovered. Another kind of mine of the ſame metal was alſo found in this kingdom, but was exhauſted ſoon after it had elated the hopes of the undertakers with ſome rich ſpecimens. Mines of this kind are very common, as well as another kind called lavaderos, which are pits dug in the angles of trenches made by rain, wherein it is imagined there may be gold; and, in order to diſcover the metal, a ſtream of water is turned through it, and the earth briſkly ſpread, that the gold may be carried down with the current, and depoſited in the pits. All the gold thus collected in *Chili* is brought to *Lima* to be coined; and by the accounts conſtantly taken, it amounts, one year with another, to 600,000 dollars; but that clandeſtinely ſent by way of the *Cordillera* is ſaid to be nearly 400,000; conſequently, the whole muſt be at leaſt a million. In the countries of *Coquimbo* and *Guaſco*, mines of all kinds of metals are ſo very common, that the whole earth ſeems wholly compoſed of minerals; and it is here thoſe of copper are worked, and from them all *Peru* and the kingdom of *Chili* are furniſhed with that metal. But though this copper exceeds every thing of that kind hitherto known, the mines are worked with great caution, and no more metal extracted than is ſufficient to anſwer the uſual demand; and other mines, though known to be equally rich, are left untouched.

THE country of *Chili*, near the *Pacific-Ocean*, enjoys a fine temperate air, and a clear, ſerene ſky moſt part of the year. The rivers and ſprings are frozen up in the winter ſeaſon on the mountains, and thoſe who paſs the higheſt of them at any time of the year, feel an air ſo piercing and ſubtile, that it is with difficulty they breathe. There are, in this chain of mountains, a great many vulcanoes, which

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ſometimes break out, and cauſe very terrible and aſtoniſhing effects.

Patagonia. *PATAGONIA* is ſometimes deſcribed as part of *Chili*, but, as it is yet inhabited only by the *Indians*, it may be reckoned a diſtinct country, and with it alſo may be included the iſland of *Terra del Fogo*, from which it is ſeparated only by the narrow ſtrait of *Magellan*. The *Spaniards*, who built a fort upon the ſtraits of *Magellan*, left a garriſon in it to prevent any other *European* nation paſſing that way into the *South-Sea*; but loſt moſt of their men, who periſhed for want of food, from whence the place obtained the name of *Port-Famine*, and no people have attempted to plant colonies here ever ſince.

Paraguay. *PARAGUAY*, or *La Plata*, is bounded by the country of the *Amazons* on the north; by *Brazil* on the eaſt; by *Patagonia* on the ſouth; and by *Peru* and *Chili* on the weſt. It is 1500 miles in length from north to ſouth, and almoſt as much in breadth. The country produces rice and *Indian* corn, and the *Spaniards* have introduced *European* corn and fruits, as well as cattle, of which laſt there are vaſt herds. To the weſt of the great river *Paraguay*, are vaſt plains, extending ſome hundred miles, with very little wood upon them, and ſcarce a hill to be ſeen; but on the eaſt of the river *Paraguay*, which is divided from *Brazil* by a chain of mountains, there is a variety of hills and vallies, woods, and champaign; and this being the property of the jeſuits, is very well cultivated by the natives, who are their proſelytes and ſubjects. This country is called *Paraguay*, from the river that runs through it from north to ſouth; and *la Plata*, from the river which riſes in *Peru*, and running ſouth-weſt through it, joins its waters with the *Paraguay*, near *Buenos Ayres*; after which the united ſtream is called *la Plata*, and falls into the *Atlantic Ocean*, between the *Spaniſh* territories of *la Plata*, and the *Portugueſe* territories of *Brazil*. The *Spaniards* bring part of the treaſures of *Peru* from thence to *Buenos Ayres*, down the river *la Plata*; and, at *Buenos Ayres*, put them on board of ſhips for *Spain*, with vaſt quantities of ſkins, and other merchandize of thoſe countries. But all articles of commerce are far leſs advantageous to the inhabitants than the herb called *Paraguay*, which alone would be ſufficient to form a flouriſhing trade in this province, it being the only place which produces it, and from hence it is ſent all over *Peru* and *Chili*, where its uſe is univerſal.

THE climate of *Paraguay* is very little different from that of *Spain*; and the diſtinctions between the ſeaſons are the ſame. In winter, indeed, violent tempeſts of winds and rains are

are here very frequent, accompanied with ſuch dreadful thunders and lightnings as fill the inhabitants, though uſed to them, with terror and conſternation. In ſummer, the exceſſive heats are mitigated by gentle breezes, which conſtantly begin at eight or nine in the morning. In ſhort, for the enjoyments of life, eſpecially with regard to the ſalubrity of the air, a finer country cannot be imagined.

Brazil. WE now paſs from the *Spaniſh* dominions in *South-America* to thoſe of the *Portugueſe*, which conſiſt of the territories of *Brazil*. This country is ſituated between 35 and 60 deg. of weſt longitude, and between the equator and 35 deg. of ſouth latitude; bounded by the *Atlantic-Ocean* on the eaſt; by the river *la Plata* on the ſouth; and by *Paraguay*, and the country of the *Amazons* on the weſt; the chief town *St. Salvador*, on the bay of *All-Saints*. The diſcovery of this country was intirely accidental; for the *Portugueſe*, ſailing with a conſiderable force to the *Indies*, by the way of the *Cape of Good-Hope*, to avoid the calms upon the coaſt of *Africa*, thought proper to ſtand out at ſea, by which means they fell upon the continent of *South-America*, without having the leaſt idea of any ſuch country. Upon their return to *Liſbon*, they made ſo favourable a report of the country, that the miniſtry took the affair into conſideration, and ſet about eſtabliſhing a colony with all imaginable expedition. The court of *Spain*, however, was greatly offended at their proceedings, as it claimed the ſole dominion of that extenſive country for itſelf; but finding the *Portugueſe* very ſtrenuous in defending their new-acquired property, the *Spaniards* thought a friendly accommodation more eligible than an open rupture; and agreed at laſt, that the *Portugueſe* ſhould poſſeſs all that tract between the river *Amazon* and the river *la Plata*.

BUT in the midſt of all this proſperity, one of thoſe important events which determines the fate of kingdoms, not only ſtripped the *Portugueſe* of this ſettlement, but left them alſo without liberty. Don *Sebaſtian*, one of their greateſt princes, periſhed in an expedition againſt the *Moors*; and the kingdom of *Portugal* fell intirely under the diſcretion of a *Spaniſh* government. Not long after this revolution in the affairs of *Portugal*, the *Spaniſh* yoke became ſo intolerable to the inhabitants of the *Netherlands*, that they made a deſperate effort for the recovery of their liberty, and fortunately regained it. Fluſhed with this ſucceſs, they began to make reprisals on the property of their former maſters; they attacked the *Spaniards* in their ſtrongeſt holds, and grew formidable by their conqueſts, and opulent by their plunder. The *Portugueſe* ſettlements principally engaged their attention;

tion; they ſubdued all the fortreſſes of any conſideration in the *Eaſt-Indies*, which were not ſufficiently defended by the *Spaniards*; and then directed their operations to the *Brazils*, which they knew were at that time unprotected by *Europe*; and found means, by the diſhoneſty or cowardice of the governor, to get poſſeſſion of the then capital city, without much bloodſhed or expence. In this exigence it was, that the reverend hero, don *Michael de Texeira*, archbiſhop of the place, made ſo glorious an oppoſition in favour of his country. This illuſtrious prelate was deſcended from one of the nobleſt families in *Portugal*, and poſſeſſed a ſoul exalted with the higheſt principles of honour and virtue. The general emergency, he thought, exempted him from the neceſſity of complying with the ſtricter cuſtoms of his profeſſion, and he therefore looked upon every ceremonial obſervance as a matter of leſs conſequence than the welfare of the public. Accordingly, he took up arms, and, at the head of his monks and a few ſcattered forces, put a ſtop to the conqueſt of the *Dutch*, till aſſiſtance was ſent him from *Europe*. Upon the arrival of this reinforcement, he reſigned the military command, which the public neceſſity had obliged him to aſſume, into the hands of a proper officer, and returned to the duties of his own function, which he always diſcharged with exemplary piety and goodneſs. By this gallant behaviour of the biſhop, ſeven of the fourteen provinces, or captainſhips, in the *Brazils* were preſerved to the *Portugueſe*, the other ſeven falling into the hands of the *Dutch*, who conquered and maintained them with a bravery that would have done them much honour, had it been more diſtinguiſhed by humanity.

THE celebrated prince *Maurice* of *Naſſau* was, at that time, commander in chief of the *Dutch* forces, and to him they were principally indebted for the acquiſition of this colony, and the beneficial accommodation which ſecured them the poſſeſſion of it. But what the prince's great abilities had procured them, was afterwards loſt by their own parſimony and avarice. Too ſanguine after money, they complained of the expence their general put them to in erecting more fortreſſes, and keeping more troops than were neceſſary for their ſervice. His living in ſome ſplendor was alſo no little matter of uneaſineſs; and, in ſhort, looking upon official oeconomy to be the moſt valuable qualification in a great captain, they treated prince *Maurice* with ſo little reſpect, that he threw up his command, and left them to govern their new acquired territories as they could. Upon the prince's retiring from the command, their own frugal plan of govern-

ment

ſment took place, and for a little time, the advantages ariſing from theſe new regulations became very conſiderable. The expences of a court were retrenched; the charge of troops leſſened; the money laid out upon fortifications ſaved; their profits amounted to near cent. per cent. and every thing ſeemed in the moſt flouriſhing ſituation. But this flattering ſyſtem of government ended not only in the loſs of their capital, but the total ruin of their *Weſt-India* company. They loſt the affection of the *Indians* by their avarice in dealing, and excited their reſentment by the rigour of their proceedings. From the defenceleſs condition of the frontiers, their neighbours were encouraged to encroach upon their ſettlements; and the *Portugueſe*, making one vigorous attempt, reconquered that part of the *Brazils* which the *Dutch* had formerly taken from them, notwithſtanding the ſtates made a moſt reſolute ſtruggle in its defence. The *Portugueſe*, thus ſettled in their former poſſeſſions, proceeded with unwearied application to advance the intereſt of the colony.

THE country they called *Brazil*, from a wood of that name, in which it plentifully abounds. It extends all along a charming ſea-coaſt upon the *Atlantic-Ocean*, upwards of 2000 miles, between the river *Amazon* on the north, and *la Plata* on the ſouth. The *Brazil*-tree generally flouriſhes in rocky and barren grounds, where it often grows to a great height and conſiderable thickneſs: but this thickneſs is liable to miſlead the judgment, in regard to the quantity of the wood; for, upon ſtripping off the bark, it happens very often, that a tree as thick as a man's body will be reduced to a log no larger than his leg. It commonly grows crooked and knotty like a hawthorn, with long branches, and a ſmooth green leaf, hard, brittle, and dry. Three times a year, bunches of ſmall flowers appear at the extremities of the branches, and between the leaves. Theſe flowers are of a bright red, and have a ſtrong aromatic and refreſhing ſmell. The wood is of a red colour, hard and dry, and is uſed in dying red; but the red it produces is far from being of the beſt kind. It is alſo in ſome caſes adminiſtered as a medicine, both as a ſtomachic and aſtringent.

The *Portugueſe* trade in the *Brazils* is very great and daily increaſing; and that ſettlement may, at this time, be reckoned by much the moſt flouriſhing of any in *America*. Their ſugar is conſiderably finer than that of any other eſtabliſhment in thoſe parts; and their tobacco is alſo remarkably good. In the laſt article they deal very extenſively to the coaſt of *Africa*, where they not only diſpoſe of it to the natives, but even ſupply the veſſels of other nations, who are obliged

obliged to purchaſe it, for the convenience of carrying on the gold-duſt and ſlave-trade with any tolerable advantage. The north and ſouth parts of the *Brazils* abound with horned cattle, which are hunted for their hides, of which no leſs than 20,000 are annually exported to *Europe*. The bay and river of *Rio Janeiro* are now reſorted to by the *Portugueſe*, more than any other part of *Brazil*, on account of the gold and diamonds which have been diſcovered in the mountains to the weſtward of this and the neighbouring provinces of *St. Vincent*; and it is incredible what quantities of gold are conſtantly brought from thence. The ſouthern provinces of *Brazil* enjoy a healthful air, being conſtantly refreſhed with breezes from the ſea.

THERE is nothing further of note in *South-America*, but *Amazonia* and *Guiana*. *Amazonia* is remarkable for its river, being one of the largeſt in the world; and, no gold being found here, as was expected, neither the *Spaniards*, *Portugueſe*, nor any other *European* nation, have thought worth while to leave any colonies in it, ſo that the *Indians* remain a free people, not ſubject to any foreign dominion. The country obtained the name of *Amazonia*, from the *Spaniards* ſeeing women on the banks of the river with arms in their hands, which they carried only to eaſe their huſbands, as they do the baggage in all their expeditions. The *Dutch* have a colony at *Surinam* in *Guiana*, and numerous plantations about it, which produce tobacco and ſugar; part of which they took from the *Engliſh*, in the reign of king *Charles* II. and by a ſubſequent peace theſe were confirmed to them, in conſideration of relinquiſhing their pretenſions to *New-York*, and other places in the northern colonies, which the *Engliſh* had taken from them. Except this colony, and ſome little iſlands on the coaſt of *Terra-Firma*, and among the *Caribbees*, the *Dutch* have no other ſettlements in *America*.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of North-America.

MEXICO is the first country that occurs in *North-America*. It is distinguished into *Old* and *New*. *Old Mexico*, or *New Spain*, lies between north latitude 7 deg. 30 min. and 30 deg. 40 min. and is bounded on the south-east by the isthmus of *Darien*, or *Panama*, and on the north-west by *New-Mexico*. It is divided into three audiences, or sovereign districts, governed by a viceroy appointed by the king of *Spain*.

THE three districts or courts of audience are, 1. *Guadalajara*, which contains the provinces of *Cinalva*, *Culiacan*, *Champhan*, *Xalisco*, *Guadalajara Proper*, *Zacatecas*, and *New Biscay*. 2. *Mexico*, including the provinces of *Mechoacan*, *Mexico Proper*, *Panuco*, *Tlascala*, *Guaxaca*, *Tabasco*, and *Yucatan*. 3. *Guatimala*, containing the provinces of *Chiapa*, *Soconusco*, *Guatimala Proper*, *Vera Paz*, *Honduras*, *Nicaragua*, *Costa Rica*, and *Veragua*.

THOUGH this country lies for the most part within the torrid zone, yet the air is very temperate, and generally reckoned extraordinary wholesome. It produces divers sorts of grain, fruits, and herbs; rich mines of gold and silver, and good pasturage. Its chief grain is wheat, barley, pulse, and maize; the chief fruits, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, cherries, apples, figs, and cocoa nuts; and its principal commodities are wool, cotton, sugar, silk, cocheneal, feathers, honey, balm, amber, salt, tallow, hides, tobacco, ginger, and various medicinal drugs.

Manner of carrying on the Spanish trade in America.

THE *Spaniards*, who have been long sole masters of this country, and of the far greater part of *South America*, have taken such care to keep all foreigners out of them, that the lawful commerce between them and *Europe* is in their hands, and subject to the direction of their crown. It will not be improper to shew here in what manner the same is carried on by annual ships, usually divided into three classes, the flota, the register-ships, and galleons.

Flota.

THE flota is a fleet consisting of three men of war, and fourteen or fifteen merchant ships, from 400 to 1000 tons burthen; they are loaded almost with every sort of goods which *Europe* produces for export; all sorts of woollens, linens, silks, velvets, laces, glass, paper, and cutlery; all sorts

of wrought iron, watches, clocks, quickſilver for the uſe of their miners, horſe-furniture, ſhoes, ſtockings, books, pictures, military ſtores, wines, fruits, &c. ſo that all the trading parts of *Europe* are highly intereſted in the cargo of this fleet. *Spain* itſelf ſends out little more than the wine and fruit; this with the freight, and commiſſions to the merchant, and the duty to the king, is almoſt all the advantage which that kingdom derives from her commerce with the *Indies*. This fleet is fitted out at *Cadiz*, and bound to *La Vera Cruz*, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt part of the gulph of *Mexico*, and to the ſouth eaſt of that city. They are not permitted to break bulk on any account, till they arrive there. When all the goods are landed and diſpoſed of at *La Vera Cruz*, the fleet takes in the plate, precious ſtones, cochineal, indigo, cocoa, tobacco, ſugar, and hides, which are the returns for *Old Spain*. From *La Vera Cruz* they ſail to the *Havanna* in the iſland of *Cuba*, which is the place of their rendezvous, where they meet the galleons. Theſe are another fleet, which carry on all the trade of *Terra Firma*, by *Carthagena*; and of *Peru*, by *Panama* and *Porto Bello*, in the ſame manner as the flota ſerves for the trade of *New Spain*. When the flota arrives at the *Havanna*, and joins the galleons and regiſter-ſhips, which aſſemble at the ſame port from all quarters, ſome of the cleaneſt and beſt ſailing veſſels are diſpatched to *Old Spain*, with advice of the contents of theſe ſeveral fleets, as well as with treaſure and goods of their own, that the court may judge what *indulto*, or duty, is proper to be laid on them, and what convoy is neceſſary for their ſafety.

Regiſter-ſhips.

REGISTER ſhips are ſent out by merchants at *Cadiz* or *Seville*, when they judge that goods muſt be wanted at any certain port in the *Weſt Indies*. The courſe is, to petition the council of the *Indies* for licence to ſend a ſhip of 300 tons burthen, or under, to that port: they pay for this licence 40,000 or 50,000 dollars, beſides preſents to the officers, in proportion to the connivance neceſſary to their deſign: for though the licence runs only to 300 tons at moſt, the veſſel fitted out is ſeldom leſs than 600. This ſhip and cargo are regiſtered at the pretended burthen. It is required too, that a certificate be brought from the king's officer at the port to which the regiſter-ſhip is bound, that ſhe does not exceed the ſize at which ſhe is regiſtered; all this paſſes of courſe. Theſe are what they call regiſter ſhips, and by theſe the trade of *Spaniſh America* has been carried on principally for ſome years paſt; which practice has been thought as much to the prejudice of their trade, as it is contrary to all their former maxims for carrying it on.

THE

THE fleet which is called the galleons, conſiſts of eight men of war of 500 tons each, deſigned principally to ſupply *Peru* with military ſtores; but in reality laden, not only with thoſe, but with every other kind of merchandize on a private account, ſo as to be in too weak a condition either to defend themſelves, or protect others. Under the convoy of theſe are twelve ſail of merchant ſhips, not inferior to the galleons in burthen. This fleet of the galleons is regulated in much the ſame manner with the flota, and is deſtined for the excluſive commerce of *Terra Firma*, and the *South Sea*; as the flota is for that of *Mexico*. *Galleons.*

As ſoon as this galleon fleet arrives at *Carthagena*, expreſſes are diſpatched to *Porto-Bello*, and to all the adjacent towns, but particularly to *Panama*, that they may get ready all the treaſure which is depoſited there, to meet the galleons at *Porto-Bello*; at which place all the perſons concerned in the various branches of this extenſive trade, aſſemble. There is no part of the world, as before obſerved, where buſineſs of ſuch great importance is negociated in ſo ſhort a time; for ſometimes in a fortnight the fair is over. During the fair, heaps of wedges and ingots of ſilver are thrown about upon the wharfs, as things of no value. The diſplay of gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones on one hand, and of the various and rare workmanſhip of the ſeveral ingenious fabrics of *Europe* on the other, are truly aſtoniſhing.

THE whole trade between the *Eaſt-Indies* and *Spaniſh America*, is carried on by one great galleon, which arrives at *Acapulco* on the *South-Sea*, from the *Philippine-Iſlands*, in the month of *December*. They ſee no other land in their whole voyage of three thouſand leagues, which they perform in five months, than the *Little Ladrones*. The ſhip is laden with all the rich commodities of the eaſt, as cloves, pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace, china, japan wares, callicoes plain and painted, muſlins of every ſort, ſilks, precious ſtones, rich drugs, and gold duſt. At the ſame time the rich ſhip from *Lima* comes in, and is not computed to bring leſs than two millions of pieces of eight in ſilver (450,000 *l.* ſterling). Several other ſhips, from the different parts of *Chili* and *Peru*, meet upon the ſame occaſion; and beſides the traffic for the *Philippine* commodities, this cauſes a very large dealing for every thing which thoſe countries have to exchange with one another, as well as for the purchaſe of all ſorts of *European* goods. The fair at *Acapulco* laſts ſometimes for thirty days. As ſoon as the goods are diſpoſed of, the galleon prepares to ſet out on her voyage to the *Philippines* with her returns, chiefly in ſilver, but with ſome *European* goods too, and ſome *Acapulco galleon.*

commodities of *America*. We ſpeak here, as though there were but one veſſel on the trade with the *Philippines*; and in fact there is only nominally one trading veſſel, the galleon itſelf, of about 1200 tons; but another attends her commonly as a ſort of convoy, which generally carries ſuch a quantity of goods, as in a great meaſure diſables her from performing that office. The galleon has often 1000 people on board, either intereſted in the cargo, or merely paſſengers; and there is no trade in which ſo large profits are made; the captain of the veſſel, the pilots, the mates, and even the common ſailors, making, in one voyage, what in their ſeveral ranks may be conſidered as eaſy fortunes. It is ſaid by the writer of Lord *Anſon's* voyage, that the jeſuits have the profits of this ſhip to ſupport their miſſions.

State of the Spaniſh *commerce.*

THIS commerce to ſo vaſt a value, though carried on directly between different parts of the king of *Spain*'s own dominions, enriches them in proportion but very little; the far greater part of every thing which comes from the *Philippines*, being the produce or fabric of other countries; the *Chineſe* particularly are largely intereſted in this cargo. The trade between *Spain* and her colonies in *America*, is the moſt conſiderable part of their external commerce, and the great ſupport of their navy. But their internal traffic is by no means proportionate to the numbers of their people, the natural advantages of their ſituation and climate, the abundance of raw materials which their country produces, and their *Indies* ſupply them with. The truth is, the *Spaniards* add none of the artificial value of labour to any thing; and the great error of their policy ſeems to be this: They never ſufficiently attended to the truth of the following maxim, That induſtry, manual labour, and the arts, are more beneficial, and truer ſources of wealth to a ſtate, than the richeſt mines of gold and ſilver. Dazzled with the ſpoils of *America*, they turned their whole attention to ſeize the excluſive poſſeſſion of thoſe ſeeming riches; they neglected agriculture and manufactures, and contracted a contempt for the mechanic, and even liberal arts; in conſequence of which, the country becoming daily leſs populous, their maritime and military ſtrength ſoon declined. Of late years the *Spaniſh* miniſtry have been fully ſenſible of this fatal miſtake, and have endeavoured to raiſe a ſpirit of induſtry among the people, by promoting the eſtabliſhment of manufactures, in various parts of their dominions: but though they have tempted the people, by exemption from taxes, and many other privileges, yet the progreſs they have made is not ſo conſiderable as might have been expected.

BUT to proceed in our account of *Mexico*, though common report places mines of gold and silver in almost all the provinces, yet we are assured that both are only found in the province of *Mexico*. Of silver there are no less than a thousand mines. Some *Spanish* authors say, that the gold is only found in *Veragua*, and *New Granada*. As to other commodities, there is an exceeding great quantity of sugar, chiefly on the side of the gulph of *Mexico*, *Guaxaca*, &c. so that here are more sugar-mills than in any part of *Spanish America*; but it is chiefly consumed in the city of *Mexico*, and particularly the monasteries, in chocolate, sweet-meats, preserves, and confectionary wares; of which, however, there is a vast deal sent from *Guaxaca*, *Guatimala*, and other provinces, to *Mexico* and *Panama*, from whence it is carried by sea, to *Lima*, *Guaiaquil*, and *Baldivia*. There is a great home trade in the goods manufactured of cotton. They have the best indigo in the world; and the trade of cochineal is managed wholly by the merchants of *Mexico* and *Carthagena*. It is said the people of *Nicaragua* and the *Honduras* employ 300,000 mules and horses to carry corn, sugar, cocoa, &c. into the inland provinces, and particularly to the city of *Mexico*. And when the galleons come from *Old Spain*, the number of carriages, men, and horses, employed to carry the treasure of the country to *La Vera Cruz*, is incredible. The carriage of the *European* goods that come by the galleons back again to other parts, is a very considerable article of trade, as is also the carriage of tobacco, sugar, and other produce of *Guatimala* and *Guaxaca*, which come from the south coast to *La Vera Cruz*, all which is said to employ 60,000 horses, mules, and asses, besides a proportionate number of men. So much silver is also brought from *Zacatecas*, as is said 6000 mules are employed in the carriage of.

Further particulars of the commerce and commodities of Mexico.

NEW MEXICO, so called, because of its being discovered since the *Old Mexico*, or *New Spain*, is sometimes stiled by the *Spaniards*, a kingdom, and sometimes a province. It is bounded on the north by high mountains, beyond which is a country altogether unknown; by *Louisiana* on the east; by some of the provinces of *New Spain* on the south; and on the west, by the gulph of *California*, and the *Rio Colorado*. But whether the limits on the north and east should be contracted or extended, is what we shall not pretend to determine; for there are no people that we know of to the north of *New Mexico*, nor is there a twentieth part of the country within the limits specified, that is either cultivated or inhabited; nor is it any more certain how we might venture to extend the limits of it on the east side towards *Florida*, no

New Mexico.

one having attempted to fix the bounds between theſe two countries, except the *French*, who have introduced *Louiſiana* into their maps in the room of *Florida*, bounding it with the *Britiſh* plantations on the eaſt, and *New Mexico* on the weſt. The extent, however, has not been diſcovered; but what has, may be ſaid to extend 300 leagues north from *New Biſcay*; and there is no leſs from the ſtraits of *California* on the weſt, towards *Florida* on the eaſt.

As it lies in the midſt of the temperate zone, it is a very pleaſant climate; the ſummers are very warm, and the winters pretty ſharp; but then the former are neither ſultry nor unwholeſome, and the latter are clear, without being intolerable. The weather upon the whole is, generally ſpeaking, agreeable to the ſeaſon, and refreſhing to an *European* conſtitution. The ſoil is beautifully interſperſed with riſing grounds, and with rivers well ſtocked with fiſh; abounds with fruit and timber-trees; produces turquoiſes, emeralds, and other precious ſtones, has mines of gold and ſilver, and feeds all ſorts of wild and tame cattle, eſpecially thoſe of the neat-kind. Here are alſo ſeveral ſorts of fowl; and, in fact, it is ſaid to be as pleaſant, plentiful, and rich a country as any in the world. There are few great rivers in it, but ſeveral ſmall ones run into the gulph of *Mexico*; and there are divers bays and creeks on that coaſt, which might eaſily be converted into ports.

THE greateſt part of this country is ſtill in the hands of the natives, the principal of which are the *Apaches*, a warlike nation differing from all the other natives in language, being clad alſo in deer-ſkins, and living in tents, which they carry with them wherever they go. Thinking themſelves aggrieved by the *Spaniſh* government, about the cloſe of the laſt century, they made a general inſurrection, and did a vaſt deal of miſchief; but were at laſt ſuppreſſed, and have ſince been curbed by ſtronger garriſons. Moſt of the natives are now Chriſtians.

SOME geographers divide *New Mexico* into fifteen provinces, many of the *Spaniſh* writers into eighteen, of which they give us barely the names; but the lateſt geographers ſeem to divide it only into five. On the other hand, ſome writers have ſubdivided it into twenty or twenty-five provinces, and furniſhed us with the names of as many towns; but we find no deſcription of any, but that which is by all agreed on to be the capital city, by name *Santa Fé*, which ſtands 130 leagues from the ſea, near the ſource of *Rio Del Nort*, which runs a great way through the country ſouthward, and then bending eaſt, falls into the gulph of *Mexico*. It is ſaid to be a rich

a rich city regularly built, and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of *Mexico*, as well as the ſeat of the governor of the country. *Dampier* has more than once mentioned the poſſibility of penetrating in this country to the gold mines, by making a deſcent on the ſhores, oppoſite to

CALIFORNIA, which is reckoned by ſome a part of *New Mexico*, and by others, but improperly, a diſtinct country. It is ſituate between 116 and 138 degrees of weſt longitude, and between 23 and 46 degrees of north latitude, lying almoſt in the form of a cone reverſed. It was a matter of doubt for a long time, whether it was an iſland or peninſula; but was diſcovered to be the latter by father *Caino*, or *Kins*, a *German* jeſuit, who landed in *California* from the iſland of *Sumatra*, and paſſed into *New Mexico*, without croſſing any other water than *Rio Azul*, or the Blue River, about north latitude 35. The more ſouthern part was known to the *Spaniards* ſoon after the diſcovery of *Mexico*; for *Cortez* diſcovered it in 1535; but they did not till lately penetrate far into it, contenting themſelves with the pearl fiſhery on the coaſt. But our Sir *Francis Drake* landed there in 1578; and took poſſeſſion of *California* for his miſtreſs queen *Elizabeth*, by the name of *New Albion*; the king of the country actually inveſting him with its ſovereignty, and preſenting him with his crown of beautiful feathers; and the people thinking the *Engliſh* to be more than men, began to ſacrifice unto them, but were reſtrained. Though the *Engliſh* have never yet attempted to ſettle any colonies here, yet if the revival of our right ſhould ever become neceſſary, we ſeem to have a much better plea than the *Spaniards*. California.

It is bounded on the north by a continent unknown; on the eaſt by the province of *New Mexico*, and the gulph of *California*, which ſome call the *Purple*, or *Red Sea*; and by the *South Sea* on the ſouth and weſt. Though it lies for the moſt part in the temperate zone, there are great heats on the coaſt in ſummer, but the inland part is very temperate; and though in the winter it is pretty cold, it is judged to be a healthy country. In reſpect to the ſoil, the mountains are well wooded, and the plains well watered; they abound with fruit-trees, and are capable of bearing all ſorts of *European* grain. Here are deer, of which two kinds are peculiar to the country; all ſorts of fowl and birds, common in *Europe* or the *Indies*; a prodigious plenty of ſea and river fiſh, particularly cray-fiſh, which are taken out and kept in reſervoirs. There is beſides, one of the greateſt pearl-fiſheries in the world, and it is thought to have mines. It has two conſiderable rivers, *Rio Collerado* and *Rio du Carmel*, with ſeveral

other ſmall rivers, and variety of fine ports, both on the eaſt and weſt ſides, with innumerable bays, creeks, and roads, which is the reaſon of its having been ſo much frequented by our privateers in the *South Seas*.

SUCH of the natives who live on the eaſt ſide, on the purple ſhore, are great enemies to the *Spaniards*; but, in other parts of the peninſula, they ſeem very hoſpitable to all ſtrangers.

IT is obſervable of this country, that after the rainy ſeaſon is over, a great quantity of dew falls in the mornings, in *April*, *May*, and *June*, which not only renders the land exceeding fruitful, but, ſettling upon roſe leaves, candies and hardens like manna, and is ſweet as ſugar, though not ſo white and pleaſant to the eye. In the heart of the country there are plains of ſalt, quite firm and clear as cryſtal, which, conſidering the extraordinary quantity of fiſh of all ſorts that are found there, might prove of unſpeakable advantage to any civilized people, who were poſſeſſed of the country.

HERE is alſo excellent paſturage in all ſeaſons, for great and ſmall cattle. Almoſt every ſeaſon there is plenty of piſtachoes, of curious kinds, and figs of different colours. The trees are beautiful, and particularly thoſe called by the natives Palo Sancto, yielding a great quantityof fruit, from which a moſt excellent perfume is extracted. The ſoil produces fourteen ſorts of grain, which the natives feed on, and in ſhort is ſo rich, that many plants bear fruit three times a year. The inland country, eſpecially towards the north, is populous. It is but lately the *Spaniards* had any ſettlement on this peninſula; and what they have is only a village near *Cape Lucar*, at the ſouth end of it, which they call *California*. The *Manilla* ſhips touch here ſometimes in their courſe to *Acapulco*, and it is like to become a conſiderable place in time, by their trading with the *Indians* for pearl. There are many ſmall iſlands on the coaſt of this peninſula, both in the *South* and *Purple Seas*; and it is to be obſerved, that Captain *Dampier* propoſed ſeeking a north-weſt paſſage, by doubling *Cape Blanco*, the moſt northern part in *California*.

Britiſh dominions in North America.

ALL the reſt of *North America*, except the *French* ſettlement of *Louiſiana*, make a part, but the far greateſt, of the *Britiſh* empire in *America*, *Canada*, with its dependencies, having been ceded by the *French*, and *Florida* by the *Spaniards*, to the crown of *Great Britain*, purſuant to the late definitive treaty of peace. In diſcourſing of theſe countries, we ſhall begin with our new acquiſition of *Florida*, and then taking a ſweep along the coaſt, come round to *Canada* and *Louiſiana*, with which, and a few reflections, we ſhall conclude what-

ever of moment has been obſerved in regard to the continent of *North America.*

THE country called by the *Spaniards Florida*, extends by their accounts, according to the moſt accurate obſervations, from about 25 degrees 6 minutes, to 39 degrees 38 minutes north latitude, and its moſt eaſtern coaſt lies in about 81 degrees 30 minutes weſt longitude from *London*; its whole length being nearly 1000 *Engliſh* miles, but the breadth very variable. They extend it on the north to the *Apalachian* mountains, where it is very narrow, and make the river *Altamaha* the boundary between it and *Georgia*, by which they take in the whole country of the *Lower Creek Indians.* On the north-weſt, they ſeparate it from *Louiſiana*, by the *Rio Perdido.* To the eaſt it has *Georgia*, the *Atlantic Ocean*, and the channel of *Bahama*, or gulph of *Florida*; and to the ſouth, the gulph of *Mexico.* Florida.

THOUGH the *Spaniards* give the name of *Florida* to a much greater extent of country than that which we confine it to, calling all the coaſt lying north of the gulph of *Mexico* by that appellation; yet whatever the extent may be, the *Engliſh* were the firſt diſcoverers of this continent; for *Henry* VII. king of *England*, being determined to find out the north-weſt paſſage to *Cathay* and *India*, took into his ſervice *Sebaſtian Cabote*, a very able mariner, and fitted out two caravals for him in 1496; the account of which we ſhall give in *Cabote's* own words: "But after certain days, I found that the land run towards the north, which was to me a great diſpleaſure. Nevertheleſs, ſailing along the coaſt, to ſee if I could find any gulph that turned, I found the land ſtill continent to the 56th degree under our pole; and ſeeing that there the coaſt turned toward the eaſt, deſpairing to find the paſſage, I turned back again, and ſailed down by the coaſt of that land toward the equinoctial, (ever with an intent to find the ſaid paſſage to *India*) and came to that part of this firm land which is now called *Florida*, where my victuals failing, I departed from thence, and returned into *England.*"

EIGHTEEN years after this diſcovery of the continent by *Sebaſtian Cabote*, *John Ponce* of *Leon* being diſcharged from his government of *Boriquena*, now called *Porto Rico*, in which he had acquired great riches, fitted out two caravals, in order to diſcover the iſlands of *Boinca*, in which, the *Indians* affirmed, was a ſpring, the virtue of whoſe waters was to reſtore youth: having wandered in vain for ſix months, he came by accident to the *Bimini*s, and diſcovered the land of *Florida*, in 1512, on *Eaſter-day*; which the *Spaniards* call the Flouriſh-

ing

ing day of *Paſcha*, and from thence gave it the name of *Florida*.

A COUNTRY ſo extenſive in latitude muſt be ſuppoſed to vary ſomewhat in point of air and climate, but it may, upon the whole, be called very warm, though the great heats in the ſouthern parts are much allayed by the cool breezes from the ſea; and ſuch as are more inland, towards the north, feel a little of the roughneſs of the north-weſt wind, which, more or leſs, with its chilling breath, prevails over the whole continent of *Northern America*, and is obſerved to bring with it, and ſpread the inclemency of froſt and ſnow many degrees more to the ſouthward in thoſe regions, than the north-eaſt wind does in ours; which, though the coldeſt we feel, yet is of ſhorter duration, as the weſterly winds generally prevail here. Severe cold is commonly known in the winter months on the *American* continent, ſo low as 34 or 35 degrees of north latitude, which is rather more ſouthern than the ſtraits of *Gibraltar* in *Europe*; and vaſt ſhoals of ice are ſeen floating, and the ſea frequently frozen to a ſmall diſtance from the ſhore, in the latitude of 44 or 45 degrees north, which are the ſame parallels under which the ſouthern parts of *France* lie. This difference in temperature may, perhaps, in a great meaſure, be accounted for by conſidering the amazing extent of uncultivated land, covered with foreſts, and intermixed with vaſt lakes, and marſhes of ſtagnated freſh water, over which the north-weſt wind blowing, meets with no accidental cauſe to mollify its rigour; whereas the ſmaller continent of *Europe* is broken and interſperſed with many large ſeas and gulphs of ſalt water, which, having a communication with the warmer parts of the main ocean, do, with the motion and formation of their ſaline particles, greatly mellow and ſoften the circumambient air impregnated therewith. But to return; notwithſtanding the climate of *Florida* is, as we have ſaid, very warm, it is not for that reaſon leſs pure and wholeſome; the beſt teſtimony of which that can be given is the ſize, firmneſs, ſtrength of conſtitution, and longevity of the *Floridan Indians*: in all theſe particulars they far exceed the *Mexicans*.

THE ſoil of *Florida* is remarkably rich and fruitful, frequently producing two or three crops of *Indian* corn in the year, and might, with proper cultivation, be made to bear every ſort of grain. It abounds with all kinds of timber, particularly pines, cedar, palms, laurel, cypreſs, and cheſnut-

trees;

trees; but, above all, ſaſſafras is found in the greateſt plenty; excellent limes and plums alſo grow here in great abundance, with many other fruits of delicious flavour; vines likewiſe of various ſorts are the natural product of the country, and the land is thought to be as proper for the cultivation of the grape, as thoſe of *Europe* are found in general to be. Cotton alſo grows wild here in great abundance, hemp and flax are likewiſe very common. The many rivers with which *Florida* is watered render it fertile. The ſea-coaſt is very flat, ſandy, and full of ſhoals: on this level ſhore there are prodigious numbers of oyſters adhering to the mangrove-trees, with which the ſouthern coaſt is covered.

ANIMAL food is plenty here, and very good in its kind, particularly beef, mutton, and veal. The country alſo feeds great numbers of ſwine, the fleſh of which is very good, there being no want of acorns, cheſnuts, and ſuch nouriſhment as is proper for theſe creatures. Their cattle have a kind of long black hair upon them, ſo fine that, with a little mixture, it is thought by ſome capable of being manufactured into hats, cloathing, &c. Horſes are alſo bred here very good both for the ſaddle and draught, and ſo cheap that one of them may be purchaſed for any trifle that is brought from *Europe*.

THE wild animals found in this country are the panther, bear, catamountain, ſtag, goat, hare, rabbet, beaver, otter, fox, racoon, and ſquirrel. The rivers abound with ſnakes and alligators. Birds are here in great plenty, ſuch as partridges, jays, pidgeons, turtle-doves, thruſhes, crows, hawks, herons, cranes, geeſe, ducks, and an infinite number of others, ſome of which have their plumage moſt elegantly variegated.

AMONG its more precious productions cochineal may be reckoned, of which there is both the wild and the cultivated, but the latter is by far the more valuable. The indigo plant alſo grows plentifully in many of the ſouthern parts of this province. Ambergreaſe too is frequently to be met with on the coaſt, from *Porta de Ianche*, the moſt ſouthern cape of *Florida*, as far as *Mexico*.

THE native *Indians* of *Florida* are of an olive complexion, their bodies robuſt and finely proportioned; both ſexes go naked, excepting that they faſten a piece of deer-ſkin about their middle. They ſtain their ſkins with the juice of plants. Their hair is black and long, and they have a method of twiſting it about their heads, ſo as to make it look very graceful. Their weapons are bows and arrows, which

which they manage with great dexterity; the ſtrings of their bows are made of the ſinews of ſtags, and they arm the points of their arrows with the teeth of fiſhes, or ſharpened ſtones. The women are very handſome and well ſhaped, and withal ſo active, that they will ſwim acroſs broad rivers with their children on their backs, or climb, with ſurprizing agility, to the tops of the higheſt trees. In religion they are bigotted idolaters, worſhipping the ſun and moon, and bearing an extreme averſion to all Chriſtians; which indeed is not to be wondered at, ſince the horrid cruelties exerciſed by the *Spaniards* upon the natives of the adjacent iſland of *Cuba*, and other places, even to extirpation, could not fail to excite the utmoſt abhorrence and dread of them in thoſe ſavages, inſtead of recommending to them the purity of Chriſtianity.

THE chief ſettlements the *Spaniards* ever made in this country, were at *St. Auguſtine* and *St. Matthew*. *Penſacola*, ſituated in 30 degrees 25 minutes north latitude, is chiefly frequented by our ſhipping. Its road is one of the beſt in all the gulph of *Mexico*, in which veſſels can lie in ſafety againſt every kind of wind. The bottom, which is ſandy, mixed in many places with ooze, is excellent for anchorage: the ſea is never agitated here, becauſe the land ſurrounds it on every ſide; but the tides are irregular here as well as upon all the reſt of the coaſt.

OUR colony of *Florida* is ſtill in an infant ſtate; but conſiderable matters may in time be expected from it. Two governors are aſſigned it; Colonel *James Grant* for *Eaſt Florida*; and *George Johnſton*, Eſq; for *Weſt Florida*.

Carolina and Georgia.

NEXT to *Florida*, lie *Georgia* and *Carolina*, which laſt is divided into north and ſouth. By the late definitive treaty of peace, the boundaries of thoſe colonies may be ſaid to be altered; it being agreed, in conſequence of the ſeventh article, that for the future, "the confines between the dominions of his *Britannic* majeſty, and thoſe of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty in that part of the world, ſhall be fixed irrevocably, drawn by a line along the middle of the river *Miſſiſſippi*, from its ſource to the river *Iberville*, and from thence, by a line drawn along the middle of this river, and the lakes of *Maurepas* and *Portchartrain*, to the ſea; and for this purpoſe, the moſt Chriſtian king cedes in full right, and guaranties to his *Britannic* majeſty, the river and port of the *Mobile*, and every thing which he poſſeſſes, or ought to poſſeſs, on the left ſide of the river *Miſſiſſippi*, except the town of *New Orleans*, and the iſland in which it is ſituated, which ſhall remain to *France*."

THE

THE face of theſe countries is low and level, not a hill to be ſeen from *St. Auguſtine* to *Virginia*, and a great way being, and is generally covered with wood, where the planters have not cleared it. But about one hundred miles weſt of the coaſt the country riſes gradually to the *Apalachian* mountains, which are about 150 miles diſtant from the *Atlantic Ocean*. This ocean is ſo ſhallow near the coaſt, that a ſhip of any great burden cannot approach it, except in ſome few places. There has not yet been found one good harbour in *North Carolina*; the beſt are thoſe of *Roanoak*, at the mouth of *Albemarle River*, and *Pimlico*. In *South Carolina* there are the harbours of *Winyaw*, or *George Town*, *Charles Town*, and *Port Royal*. In *Georgia*, the mouths of the rivers *Savannah* and *Alatamaha*, form good harbours.

CAROLINA is ſituate between the extremities of heat and cold; but the heat is more troubleſome in ſummer, than the cold in winter. The vegetables are innumerable, for all that grow in *Europe* grow here, not to mention many that cannot ſtand our winters. The country has, and would produce ſilk, wine, and oil, if properly cultivated; mulberry-trees and grapes grow ſpontaneouſly, and the ſoil is extremely proper for olives. We have had ſamples of their ſilk brought over, equal to any we purchaſe of foreigners. *Georgia*, the moſt ſouthern province, is not a fruitful country; but having ſeveral fine rivers running through it, the banks of them are fortified, and make a very good barrier for the *Carolinas*, which were before expoſed to the incurſions and ravages of the *Spaniards* and their *Indian* allies.

AMONG their native animals they have the urus, which the *Engliſh* improperly call a buffalo. The other native animals are the ſame as in *Mexico* and *Florida*; and the *European* cattle are vaſtly increaſed here, as well as in other plantations. The wool of their ſheep is not inferior to the *Engliſh*. Poultry and other fowls are in great plenty.

THE *Engliſh* traffic with the *Indians* for deer-ſkins, and bear and buffalo ſkins, for which they give them guns, powder, knives, ſciſſars, looking-glaſſes, beads, and ſome coarſe cloth and duffils. Theſe are carried on packhorſes 5 or 600 miles into the country, weſt of *Charles-Town*; but moſt of the trade is confined within the limits of the *Creek* and *Cherokee* nations, which do not lie above 300 miles from the coaſt.

THE

THE chief commodities ſhipped off from *Carolina* yearly, are great quantities of rice, deer-ſkins, pitch and tar, turpentine, and indigo, which laſt thrives better here than in any of our other plantations.

CAROLINA was the laſt country in *America* planted by the *Engliſh*, after Sir *Walter Raleigh's* unfortunate attempts to fix colonies in *Carolina*, in the latter end of the reign of queen *Elizabeth*. It ſeems to have been intirely overlooked till the reſtoration of *Charles* II. The then miniſtry being informed that *Carolina* would produce wine, oil, and ſilk, and almoſt every thing that *England* wanted, procured a patent or grant to themſelves, dated the 24th of *March*, 1663, of great part of this coaſt; the grantees being *Edward*, Earl of *Clarendon*, lord chancellor; *George* duke of *Albemarle*, the general; *William*, lord *Craven*; *John*, lord *Berkley*; the lord *Anthony Aſhley Cooper*; Sir *George Carteret*, Sir *William Colleton*, and their heirs. Theſe proprietors, however, did little towards planting it, until the year 1670, when lord *Aſhley* ſtruck out a whimſical kind of government for the colony, creating a palatine or ſovereign, with a council to be a check upon him; which involved them in perpetual quarrels, and almoſt deſtroyed the plantation as ſoon as it was ſettled; to prevent which, they were at length obliged to ſell their ſhares to the crown: and it is now a royal government, only the late earl of *Granville* thought fit to retain his ſeventh ſhare. The preſent governors, appointed by the crown, are, for *South-Carolina*, *Thomas Boone*, Eſq; for *North Carolina*, *Ar. Dodds*, Eſq; and for *Georgia*, *James Wright*, Eſq;

Virginia. *VIRGINIA* borders upon *Carolina*, which is its ſouth boundary; its other boundaries being the river *Patowmack*, which divides it from *Maryland* on the north-eaſt; the *Atlantic Ocean* on the eaſt; and the *Apalachian Mountains* on the weſt. It is computed to be about 240 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. As we approach it from the ocean, it appears to be low land; and for one hundred miles up into the country, there is ſcarce a hill or ſtone to be met with. Before being planted it conſiſted of foreſts, bogs, and moraſſes, which laſt the people in the *Weſt Indies* call ſwamps, and ſuch the greateſt part of it is at preſent. Their trees are much loftier than ours, and no underwood or buſhes grow beneath. People travel with eaſe through theſe foreſts on horſeback, and never want a fine ſhade to defend them from the ſum-

ſummer heats. The air and ſeaſons depend very much on the wind, as to heat and cold, dryneſs and moiſture; the north and north-weſt winds are very nitrous, piercing cold, and clear, or elſe ſtormy; the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth, hazy and ſultry hot; in winter they have a fine clear air, and dry, which renders it very pleaſant; their froſts are ſhort, but ſometimes ſo very ſharp, that it will freeze the rivers over three miles broad. Snow falls ſometimes in pretty great quantities, but rarely continues above a day or two; their ſpring is about a month earlier than in *England*; in *April* they have frequent rains; *May* and *June* the heat increaſes, and the ſummer is much like ours, being mitigated with gentle breezes, that riſe about nine o'clock, and decreaſe and increaſe as the ſun riſes and falls. *July* and *Auguſt* thoſe breezes ceaſe, and the air becomes ſtagnant; then the heat is violent and troubleſome. In *September* the weather uſually breaks ſuddenly, and heavy rains fall, when many fall ſick, this being the time for fluxes, ſcorbutic dropſies, gripes, or the like.

THE great bay of *Cheſepeak* runs up through *Virginia* and *Maryland*, almoſt due north, 300 miles and upwards, being navigable moſt part of the way for large ſhips. We enter this bay between two promontories, called *Cape Charles* and *Cape Henry*. Into the weſt ſide of the ſame bay fall four great rivers, which riſe in the *Apalachian Mountains*, running from the north-weſt to the ſouth-eaſt; the moſt ſoutherly of theſe is *James River*, generally about two miles over, and navigable at leaſt eighty miles. A little to the northward of this is *York River*, and north of *York River* is that of *Rappahanock*, and further north is the great river of *Patowmack*, which is navigable near 200 miles, and nine miles broad, in ſome places, but generally about ſeven.

No country produces greater quantities of excellent tobacco, and yet *Virginia* is generally a ſandy land, with a very ſhallow ſoil; ſo that after they have cleared a freſh piece of ground out of the woods, it will not bear tobacco above two or three years, unleſs cow-penned, or well dunged. Of ſpontaneous flowers there are great variety; the fineſt crown imperial in the world, the cardinal flower, ſo much extolled for its ſcarlet colour; and almoſt all the year round the plains and vallies are adorned with flowers of one kind or other. There is alſo found the fine tulip-bearing laurel tree, which has the

the pleaſanteſt ſmell imaginable, and keeps bloſſoming and ſeeding ſeveral months together. Silk graſs grows ſpontaneous in many places; and its fibres being as fine as flax, and much ſtronger than hemp, how great muſt be the advantages of ſo uſeful a plant? The woods produce great variety of frankincenſe and ſweet gums, which diſtil from ſeveral trees. All ſorts of naval ſtores may be produced there, as pitch, tar, roſin, turpentine, plank-timber, maſts and yards, beſides ſails, cordage and iron; and all theſe may be tranſported by any eaſy water-carriage to *Great-Britain*. Their animals are generally the ſame as thoſe already enumerated in *Florida* and *Carolina*.

SOME attempts were made by Sir *Walter Ralegh* and others to ſettle colonies here, and at *Carolina*, in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*; but all of them through neglect proved ineffectual till king *James* I. by his letters patent, dated the 10th of *April* 1606, authorized Sir *Thomas Gates*, Sir *George Summers*, *Richard Hackluit*, clerk, prebendary of *Weſtminſter*, and other adventurers, to plant the coaſt of *Virginia* between 35 and 45 degrees of north latitude. Hereupon, having fitted out three ſmall ſhips, they ſet ſail from the *Downs* the 5th of *January* 1606-7, and on the 26th of *April* 1606, arrived in the bay of *Cheſepeak*, and ſailing up the river *Powhatan*, now *James River*, they landed on a peninſula about fifty miles up the river, where they built a fort, and afterwards a town, which they called *James-Town*, in honour of king *James* I. This was the firſt town built by the *Engliſh* on the continent of *America*. There happened ſome ſkirmiſhes between the *Engliſh* and the natives at their landing; but the fear of fire-arms brought the latter to a pretended reconciliation, waiting, however, for an opportunity of falling upon theſe ſtrangers, when they ſhould meet an advantage. The fort being finiſhed, captain *Newport*, who commanded the expedition, returned to *England* on the 22d of *June* 1607, leaving 104 men in the new ſettlement. The garriſon ſoon finding themſelves in want of proviſions, and the natives refuſing to furniſh them with any, though they offered to give the full value for them, the *Engliſh* found themſelves under the neceſſity of plundering the country; upon which an open war commenced between them and the natives. However, freſh ſupplies and reinforcements coming over, commanded by the lord *Delawar*, the *Indians* were glad to enter into a treaty of peace,

peace, during which, the *Engliſh* finding a great demand for tobacco in *Europe*, began to encourage the planting of it, in which they ſucceeded beyond their expectations; and at the ſame time Sir *George Yardly*, the governor, eſtabliſhed a government reſembling that of *England*, and the firſt general aſſembly, or parliament met at *James-Town* in *May* 1620; and negroes were firſt imported into *Virginia* the ſame year. The planters not long after falling out among themſelves, the *Indians* took advantage of their diviſions, and made different attempts to recover their country, killing great numbers of the *Engliſh* by ſurprize. Theſe misfortunes being aſcribed to the mal-adminiſtration of the company, king *Charles* I. diſſolved them in the year 1626, and reduced the government of *Virginia* under his own immediate direction, appointing the governor and council himſelf, ordering all patents and proceſs to iſſue in the king's name, and reſerving a quit-rent of two ſhillings for every 100 acres of land. After this regulation, there were other parties and factions again, and the *Indians* made new efforts to recover their liberties. The prudence of Sir *William Berkley*, the governor, compoſed theſe diſſenſions, and having afterwards made peace with the *Indians*, he promoted manufactures of ſilk and linen in this plantation, and was in all reſpects eſteemed as an excellent governor; but the act of navigation, reſtraining the planters from ſending their merchandize to foreign countries, and from receiving cloathing, furnitute, or ſupplies, from any nation but *England*, having created a great deal of diſcontent, Mr. *Bacon*, a popular, factious gentleman, took the advantage of their diſaffection, and ſetting up for himſelf, drew the people into rebellion, depoſed the governor, and compelled him to fly to the eaſtern ſhore of the bay of *Cheſepeak*; and had not *Bacon* died in good time, he had probably made himſelf ſovereign of *Virginia*. Upon his death Sir *William* returned to his government, and the people to their duty, ſince which there have been no material alterations in the ſtate of *Virginia*; but they have neglected making ſilk, wine, and every other branch of buſineſs which the ſoil and climate ſeemed proper for, and employed themſelves ſolely in the planting and curing of tobacco.

It is computed there are in *Virginia* upwards of 100,000 ſouls, beſides ſervants and ſlaves, which are above twice that number. The government is formed upon the *Engliſh* model; the governor acts as king; the council ſupplies the place of a houſe of lords, and the houſe of repreſentatives the commons. The preſent governor is major-general *Amherſt*.

Maryland *MARYLAND*, adjoining *Virginia*, a little higher up the coaſt, is bounded by *Penſylvania* on the north; by another part of *Penſylvania*, and the *Atlantic Ocean*, on the eaſt; by *Virginia*, on the ſouth; and by the *Apalachian Mountains* on the weſt. It is about 140 miles in length, and 135 in breadth; and, as well as *Virginia*, may be divided into the lowlands next the ſea, the hilly country towards the heads of the rivers, and the *Apalachian Mountains* beyond, which are exceeding high. The rivers are here capable of receiving large ſhips, which, with the numerous bays and creeks that indent the land on every ſide, give the ſeamen an opportunity of bringing their veſſels up to the planters doors to receive their freights. The air of this country is exceſſive hot ſome part of the ſummer, and equally cold in winter, when the north-weſt wind blows. Their winters are not of more than three or four months duration, and in theſe they ſeldom have one month of bad weather; all the reſt they are happy in a clear air, and bright ſun, and are ſcarce ever troubled with fogs. Tobacco is planted and cultivated here with as much application as in *Virginia*, and their principal traffic with *England* is in this article; though the country produces moſt of the grain and fruits of *Europe* and *America*. The planters live in farms, diſperſed all over the country, chiefly near the banks of rivers, or on the ſea coaſt. They ſeem to have an averſion to reſide in towns here, as well as in *Virginia*, or rather they find it more convenient for the management of their plantations.

MARYLAND was diſcovered in the year 1606, when *Virginia* was firſt planted, and for ſome time was eſteemed a part of *Virginia*, till king *Charles* I. in 1632, granted all that part of *Virginia*, which lay north of *Patowmac River*, and was not then planted, to the Right Hon. *Cecilius Calvert*, lord *Baltimore*, of the kingdom of *Ireland*, and to his heirs; which was afterwards named *Maryland*, in honour of the then queen-conſort *Henrietta Maria*. The *Baltimore* family were deprived of the government of this province during the civil wars in *England*, but recovered it again on the reſtoration of king *Charles* II. and they ſtill remain proprietors. The eſtate enjoyed by them here is one of the moſt conſiderable of any ſubject of *Great Britain* abroad. The firſt adventurers being Roman Catholic gentlemen, followed by many families of that perſuaſion, who came over from *England* to avoid the penal laws, moſt of the planters ſtill poſſeſs that religion. They were conſtantly from the beginning upon good terms with the *Indians*, and this

ſoon

ſoon occaſioned the colony to be in a very flouriſhing condition.

Penſylvania, New-York, *and the* Jerſeys.

FROM *Maryland*, we may proceed to *Penſylvania* and *New-York*, with the *Jerſeys*. The firſt is bounded by the country of the *Iroquois*, or Five Nations, on the north; by *De la War River*, which divides it from the *Jerſeys*, on the eaſt; and by *Maryland* on the ſouth and weſt; being 200 miles in length and the ſame in breadth. The coaſt is flat near the ſea, like the adjacent colonies, but riſes gradually, having the *Apalachian Mountains* on the weſt.

NEW-YORK, with the *Jerſeys*, are bounded by *Canada* on the north; by *New-England* on the eaſt; by the *American Sea* on the ſouth; and by *De la War River*, which divides them from *Penſylvania*, on the weſt. The ſouth part of *New-York*, and the *Jerſeys*, are low flat countries, but aſcending twenty or thirty miles up *Hudſon's River* to the north, the country is rocky and mountainous, and covered with wood, where it has not been cleared by the planters.

THE merchandize of theſe plantations conſiſts of horſes, pipe ſtaves, pork, beef, and fiſh, ſalted and barrelled up; ſkins and furrs; all ſorts of grain, as wheat, rye, peaſe, oats, barley, buck-wheat, *Indian* corn, *Indian* peaſe and beans, pot-aſhes, wax, &c. with which they ſupply the ſugar colonies, and in return import from them and other places, rum, ſugar, melaſſes, ſilver, negroes, ſalt, and wine; and from *Great Britain*, houſehold goods, and cloathing of all kinds; hardware, tools, and toys. They traffic alſo with the logwood cutters in the bay of *Honduras*, and clandeſtinely with the *Spaniſh* ſettlements, exchanging the manufactures of *Europe* for treaſure, which they ſend to *England* as merchandize; of their dried and ſalted fiſh they export a great deal to *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, and other countries of *Europe*, and of late great quantities of timber to the ſame places, which is become to them a very profitable branch of buſineſs. Their trade with the *Indians* conſiſts but in few articles; they receive of the natives chiefly ſkins and furrs of their wild beaſts, for which they give them cloathing, arms, ammunition, rum, and other ſpirits, in return. *Penſylvania*, the *Jerſeys*, and *New York*, appear extremely proper to produce hemp and flax where they are cultivated.

SIR *Walter Raleigh* was the firſt adventurer that attempted to plant colonies on theſe ſhores in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, and, in honour of that princeſs, gave all the eaſtern coaſt of *North America*, the name of *Virginia*. Mr. *Hudſon*, an *Engliſhman*, ſailing to that part of the coaſt which lies between

Virginia and *New-England*, in the beginning of the reign of king *James* I. and being about to make a ſettlement at the mouth of *Hudſon's River*, the *Dutch* gave him a ſum of money to diſpoſe of his intereſt in this country to them, and in the year 1608, began to plant it, and by virtue of this purchaſe laid claim to all thoſe countries which are now denominated *New York*, *New-Jerſey*, and *Penſylvania*; but there remaining ſome part of this coaſt which was not planted by the *Hollanders*, the *Swedes* ſent a fleet of ſhips thither, and took poſſeſſion of it for that crown; but the *Dutch*, having a ſuperior force in the neighbourhood, compelled the *Swedes* to ſubmit to their dominion, allowing them, however, to enjoy the plantations they had ſettled. The *Engliſh* not admitting that either the *Hollander* or the *Swede* had any right to countries firſt diſcovered and planted by a ſubject of *England*, and part of them at that time poſſeſſed by the ſubjects of *Great Britain*, under charters from queen *Elizabeth* and king *James* I. king *Charles* II. during the firſt *Dutch* war, in 1664, granted the countries of *New York*, the *Jerſeys*, and *Penſylvania*, the *Dutch* had uſurped the poſſeſſion of, to his brother *James* duke of *York*; and Sir *Robert Car* being ſent over with a ſquadron of men of war and land forces, and ſummoning the *Dutch* governor of the city of *New Amſterdam*, (now *New York*) to ſurrender, he thought fit to obey the ſummons, and yield that capital to the *Engliſh*. The reſt of the places in the poſſeſſion of the *Dutch* and the *Swedes* followed his example, and theſe countries were confirmed to the *Engliſh* by the *Dutch*, at the next treaty of peace between the two nations. The duke of *York* afterwards parcelled out theſe countries to under-proprietors, among whom *William Penn*, ſon of Sir *William Penn*, admiral in the *Dutch* wars, was one. All the reſt of the under-proprietors, ſome time after, ſurrendered their charter to the crown, whereby *New York* and the *Jerſeys* became royal governments; but *Penn* retained that part of the country which had been granted to him; and king *Charles* II. having made him another grant in 1680, of the reſt of that country which now conſtitutes the reſt of *Penſylvania*, he began to plant them in the year 1681. The *Dutch* and *Swediſh* inhabitants chuſing ſtill to reſide in this country, as they did in *New York* and the *Jerſeys*, they and their deſcendants enjoy the ſame privileges as the reſt of his majeſty's ſubjects in theſe plantations do, and are now in a manner the ſame people with the *Engliſh*, ſpeaking their language, and being governed by their laws and cuſtoms. Mr. *Penn*, however, notwith-

withſtanding the grants made by the crown and the duke of *York*, did not eſteem himſelf the real proprietor of the lands granted him, till he had given the *Indians* a valuable conſideration, or what they eſteemed ſuch, for their country: he aſſembled therefore their ſachems or princes, and purchaſed countries of a very large extent of them, for a very moderate price, as they made ſcarce any other uſe of their country, than to hunt in it. He paid them for it in cloth, tools, and utenſils, to the intire ſatisfaction of the natives, who ſtill retained more lands than they could poſſibly uſe, being very few in number. *Penſylvania* is now one of the moſt flouriſhing colonies we have in *North America*, having never had any quarrel with the natives. Whenever they deſire to extend their ſettlements, they purchaſe new lands of the ſachems, never taking any thing from them by force. The preſent governor of *New York* is *Robert Monckton*, Eſq; and of *Jerſey*, Sir *William Franklin*, knight. The proprietors of *Penſylvania*, are *Thomas* and *Richard Penn*.

THE air and ſeaſons in *Penſylvania*, *New York*, and the *Jerſeys*, are ſomewhat milder than in

NEW ENGLAND, which comprehends the colonies of the *Maſſachuſets*, *New Hampſhire*, *Connecticut*, *Rhode-iſland*, and *Providence Plantation*; and is ſituated between 67 and 73 degrees of weſt longitude, and between 41 and 45 degrees of north latitude, bounded by *Canada* on the north-weſt; by *Nova Scotia* or *Acadia*, on the north-eaſt; by the *Atlantic Ocean* on the eaſt and ſouth; and by the province of *New York* on the weſt; being 300 miles long, and from 100 to 200 broad. The land near the ſea is generally low, but farther up the country it riſes into hills, and on the north-eaſt is rocky and mountainous. The north and north-weſt winds blowing over a long tract of frozen country, are exceſſive cold, which makes the winters here much ſeverer and longer than in *Old England*, the ground being alſo covered with ſnow, and the ſhipping on the coaſt frozen up ſeveral months; but then the weather is more conſtant, and not variable as in *Old England*, and the ſhort ſummer much hotter: the climate too appears to be as healthful as in any of our *American* plantations. New England.

THE fruits of *Old England* come to great perfection here, particularly peaches and apples; but *Engliſh* wheat not thriving ſo well, the inhabitants make uſe chiefly of maize, or *Indian* corn, one grain of which frequently produces 1200 grains, and ſometimes 2000. This corn is of three ſeveral colours, blue, white, and yellow. Beſides the foreſt trees of

Old England, they have cedar, cypreſs, pine, and fir-trees, which laſt are of a prodigious bulk, and furniſh the royal navy of *England* with maſts and yards, and they draw from theſe and other trees, pitch, tar, and roſin; turpentine, gums, and balm; and the ſoil is proper for hemp and flax.

THE animals which ſeem almoſt peculiar to *New England* and the reſt of *North America* are, the mooſe-deer and the beaver; but they have now almoſt all *European* animals in as great perfection and plenty as we have them here. The ſpermaceti whale is found upon this coaſt, of which, and other whales, they take great numbers, and ſend ſome ſhips every year to fiſh for whales in *Greenland:* hence it is that we receive all the whale-bone and whale-oil we import, except what we purchaſe of the *Dutch* and *Hamburghers*.

As ſhips may be built and rigged out with the produce of the ſoil, ſhip building is become a conſiderable employment in this country. They alſo manufacture coarſe linen and woollen cloath for their own uſe; and not long ſince have ventured upon other manufactures, as of hats, paper, ſugar-baking, and diſtilling, to the prejudice of their mother country. They have a great trade by ſea to the *Britiſh* ſugar colonies, and with the *Dutch* at *Surinam*, and *Curaſſou* near *Terra Firma*, whither they ſend horſes, ſalt proviſions, and lumber. They alſo ſend ſhips to the bay of *Honduras* for logwood, which they tranſport to *Europe*; as they do ſugar from the *Weſt Indies*, and fiſh from *Newfoundland*.

THERE was no attempt made to ſettle *New England* till the reign of king *James* I. who by letters patent dated the 10th of *April*, 1606, erected two companies, impowering them to ſend colonies to *Virginia*, as all the north-eaſt coaſt of *America* was then called. One of theſe companies was called the *Plymouth* company, who for ſome time traded only with the natives of *North Virginia*, or *New England* for furrs, and fiſhed upon the coaſt. About the year 1619, ſome diſſenters of the independent perſuaſion, who were uneaſy at being required to conform to the church of *England*, having purchaſed the *Plymouth* patent, and obtained another from king *James* to ſend colonies to *North Virginia*, now *New-England*, embarked 150 men on board a ſhip, which ſailed from *Plymouth* the 6th of *September* 1620, and arrived at *Cape Cod* in *New England* on the 9th of *November* following, where they built a town, and called it by the name of *New Plymouth*. The *Indians* were at this time too much engaged in wars among themſelves, to give theſe ſtrangers any diſturbance; and luckily for them *Maſſaſſoit*, prince of the *Maſ-*

Maſſachuſet nation, entered into an alliance, offenſive and defenſive with the *Engliſh*, by whoſe aſſiſtance he hoped to make a conqueſt of the *Narraganſet* nation, with which he was then at war. He alſo conſented to acknowledge the king of *England* his ſovereign, and made a ceſſion of part of his country to the new planters. Several other princes followed his example. Ships arriving every day almoſt with planters and proviſions, the colony ſoon became well eſtabliſhed, when differences ariſing upon account of religion, had like to have been of very bad conſequence. The independents, who were the moſt numerous, not allowing a toleration to any other ſect or perſuaſion, ſeveral of the adventurers removed to other parts of the country, and others returned home, whereby the colony was ſo weakened, that if the *Indians* had not been engaged in civil war, the *Engliſh* would infallibly have been driven out of the country. In the mean time another ſet of adventurers in 1627, purchaſed a grant of the *Plymouth* company, of all that part of *New England* which lies between the rivers *Merimac* and *Charles*; and, to ſtrengthen their title, procured a grant of it from king *Charles* in 1628. This new company fitted out ſix ſhips, with 300 planters, furniſhed with live cattle, and all manner of ſtores and proviſions. In 1630, they built *Boſton* on the *Maſſachuſet Bay*, now the capital of *New England*. The ſame year, 1630, king *Charles* granted part of the country of *Connecticut* to the earl of *Warwick*, which was afterwards purchaſed of that earl by *William* lord viſcount *Say* and *Seale*, *Robert* lord *Brook*, Sir *Nathaniel Rich*, *Charles Fiennes*, *John Pym*, and *John Hampden*, Eſqrs. gentlemen at that time diſaffected to the government, who deſigned that plantation as a place of refuge, in caſe they had not ſucceeded in their oppoſition to king *Charles*; and they were once upon the point of tranſporting themſelves thither, with the chief of their party, being in doubt whether they ſhould carry their point in the ſenate: even *Oliver Cromwell*, it is ſaid was, once on board, in order to have tranſported himſelf to *New England*; and there appears to have been a proclamation publiſhed in 1637, prohibiting people to tranſport themſelves without licence; whereby *Cromwell*, Sir *Arthur Haſelrig*, Mr. *Hampden*, and ſeveral more, were prevented going; but prevailing afterwards againſt the crown, they ſold their intereſt in the plantations to others. Another ſet of adventurers planted *New-Hampſhire*, and others *Providence* and *Rhode Iſland*, the laſt being chiefly Quakers, driven out of the *Maſſachuſet* colony by the independents who had long perſecuted

ſecuted them, and actually hanged ſome of the Quakers for not conforming to their ſect: thus all the *New England* provinces were planted and well peopled within the ſpace of twenty years, reckoning from the arrival of the firſt colony at *New Plymouth*, during which time they were very little interrupted by the *Indians*; but the *Engliſh* colony of *Connecticut* beginning to erect fortreſſes, and extend their ſettlements to the weſtward, without leave of the natives, the *Indians* were alarmed, apprehending, they ſhould in time be diſpoſſeſſed of their country, and enſlaved by theſe foreigners. The ſachem *Metacomet*, therefore, (to whom the *Engliſh* gave the name of *Philip*) the ſon of *Maſſaſoit*, who firſt entered into an alliance with the *Engliſh*, obſerving the danger his country was in, and that the *Engliſh* now no longer acted as allies, but tyrannized over his people, and had in a manner deprived him of his authority, diſpatched meſſengers privately through all the tribes of the *Indians*, inviting them to take up arms in defence of their country, which they did, and ſucceeded in ſeveral engagements at firſt, but their prince *Philip* being killed by a muſket ſhot, the *Engliſh* at length prevailed. Great numbers of the *Indians* were maſſacred, and others were driven out of their country, and joined the *French* in *Canada*, who promiſing them protection, and frequently aſſiſting them in their invaſion of the *Britiſh* ſettlements, it is no wonder that they ever ſince remained attached to the *French* intereſt.

THE four provinces into which *New England* is divided have different conſtitutions, and generally different governors. The province of the *Maſſachuſets*, comprehending *New Plymouth* and *Maine*, are included in the ſame charter. *New Hampſhire* has another charter, and is a diſtinct government. *Connecticut* and *Newhaven* are included in a third charter. *Rhode-Iſland*, and *Providence-Plantation* have another charter, and no dependence on any of the reſt. As to the conſtitution of the *Maſſachuſets* colony, the crown appoints the governor, and all the officers of the admiralty; and the power of the militia is intirely in the hands of the governor, as captain-general; all the judges, juſtices, and ſheriffs, are nominated by the governor and council, and the governor has a negative in the choice of any member of the council; all laws of the general aſſembly are ſent to *England* to receive the approbation of the crown, and no act of government is valid, without the governor's conſent in writing. As to the colonies of *Connecticut* and *Rhode-Iſland*, though their governments are diſtinct and independent of each

each other, yet is their conſtitution much the ſame, for each are impowered, by their reſpective charters, to elect their own governor, deputy-governor, council, and aſſembly; to appoint officers both civil and military, and to make laws for the government of their reſpective colonies. As to the colony of *New Hampſhire*, it is immediately dependent on the crown; the king appoints their governor, lieutenant-governor, council, magiſtrates, and officers; but the freemen elect their repreſentatives, or lower houſe, as in *Old England*; but the laws in all the colonies are liable to be altered and repealed by the parliament of *Great Britain*. From whence it appears, that the *Maſſachuſet* colony, which is the chief of the *New England* colonies, has a different conſtitution from any of the reſt. There is a mixture in it of the royal and the charter governments; for though the king appoints the governor, he depends on the general aſſembly for his ſubſiſtence, and the general aſſembly chuſe the council, which is equivalent to our houſe of lords; but then the governor can reject any member of the council, choſen by the lower houſe; and the power of the militia, and the collection of the cuſtoms, is intirely in the crown. The preſent governors of *New England* are, for *Maſſachuſet's Bay*, *Francis Bernard*, Eſq; for *New Hampſhire*, *Benning Wentworth*, Eſq; for *Rhode-Iſland*, *S. Ward*, Eſq; and for *Connecticut*, *Thomas Fitch*, Eſq;

New Scotland.

BESIDES a *New England*, there is a *New Scotland* in *America*, commonly called by its *Latin* name, *Nova Scotia*, and by the *French Acadie*. It is bounded by the river of *St. Lawrence* on the north; by the bay of *St. Lawrence*, and the *Atlantic Ocean*, on the eaſt; by the ſame ocean and *New England* on the ſouth; and by *Canada*, on the weſt. It is computed to be 500 miles in length, and 400 in breadth. Great part of this country is ſtill a foreſt; but where it has been cleared and cultivated, it affords good corn and paſture. The timber is fit for building, and will produce pitch and tar; and the ſoil is proper for hemp and flax, ſo that all manner of naval ſtores might be had here. There is alſo at preſent a plenty of *European* cattle; but any deficiency may be readily ſupplied by the great abundance of deer, wild fowl, all manner of game, and the fineſt cod-fiſheries in the world on the coaſt.

IN the year 1690, Sir *William Phipps*, governor of *New England*, raiſed an army, which he tranſported to *Nova Scotia*, and took *Port Royal*, or *Annapolis* from the *French*; and reduced another *French* ſettlement at the mouth of *St. John's* river,

river, in the bay of *Fundy*, of which the *Engliſh* kept poſſeſſion till the peace of *Ryſwick*, in 1697, when king *William* thought fit to cede them to *France*, notwithſtanding they belonged to *Great Britain* originally; but *Annapolis*, with all *Nova Scotia*, was reſtored to *Great Britain* by the treaty of *Utrecht*, in 1714. A regiment was then ſent over to take poſſeſſion of *Annapolis*, the capital, but no proviſion was made to plant the reſt of *Nova Scotia* till the year 1749, when about 3000 *Engliſh* families, under the command of governor *Cornwallis*, were ſent thither, and erected the town of *Halifax* in *Chebucto Bay*; and ſince that ſeveral other embarkations have been made, ſo that there are not leſs than 5 or 6000 inhabitants there at preſent. In the late war, one of the diſputes between *Great Britain* and *France*, was not whether *Nova Scotia* was yielded to *Great Britain* by the treaty of *Utrecht*, but what were the bounds of *Nova Scotia*, which the *Britiſh* commiſſaries demonſtrated to extend to the river of *St. Lawrence*, on the north, by ſeveral treaties between the two nations: whereas the *French* inſiſted, that only part of the peninſula was ceded to *Great Britain*, being then, indeed, poſſeſſed of the north part of *Nova Scotia*, which is near three parts of the whole. The *Engliſh* commiſſaries obſerved alſo, that part of the *French* in *Nova Scotia* ſwore allegiance to the crown of *Great Britain*, and the reſt of them removed to *Quebec*, capital of the *French* ſettlements in *Canada*, ſoon after the peace of *Utrecht*, but it appearing that the *French*, who remained in *Nova Scotia*, not regarding their oaths to the king of *Great Britain*, conſtantly adhered to *France*, it was thought fit to remove them from thence, and diſperſe them in the reſt of the *Britiſh* plantations. The preſent governor of *Nova Scotia*, *Cape Breton*, &c. is colonel *Montagu Wilmot*.

New Britain.

The laſt place that remained in *North America* to the *Engliſh* before the late war, and ſtill in their poſſeſſion, is the country called *New Britain*, or *Eſkimaux*, and *Britiſh Canada*, comprehending *Hudſon's Bay*. It is bounded by unknown lands about the pole, on the north; by the *Atlantic Ocean*, and *Baffin's Bay*, on the weſt; by the bay and river of *St. Lawrence*, and *Canada* on the ſouth; and by unknown lands on the weſt: being about 1600 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth; but if we ſhould extend it as far as our mariners have diſcovered to the north, we might make a line drawn through 81½ degrees, the northern boundary; for captain *Hudſon* ſailed as high as 81½, in the year 1607, and captain *Baffin* as far in the year 1623 and 1624.

THERE

THERE are very high mountains in the north, which being perpetually covered with ſnow, and the wind blowing from thence three fourths of the year, is one occaſion of that exceſſive cold which is found on this continent, beyond any thing that has been known on the eaſtern continent, under the ſame parallels of latitude.

THE principal ſettlements belonging to our *Hudſon's Bay* company at preſent are, *Churchil*, *Nelſon*, *New Severn*, and *Albany*, on the weſt ſide of *Hudſon's Bay*, and the forts *Charles* and *Rupert* at the bottom of the bay. The lands near the ſouth end or bottom of the bay produce large timber, and plenty of herbage, and it is preſumed would produce corn, if cultivated; but towards the north there are few vegetables. The country about fort *Nelſon* is a low marſhy ſoil, producing juniper, birch, poplar, and ſmall wood of the ſpruce or fir kind, and the ſurface produces chiefly moſs; neither corn nor paſture is to be expected in the north, where the earth, even in ſummer, remains frozen ſix feet deep, and the mountains are perpetually covered with ſnow. The ſoil of *New Britain*, or the eaſtern ſhore of *Eſkimaux*, is much the ſame as that on the weſtern ſide of the bay, under the ſame parallels. The north part of *Eſkimaux* is uſually called *Terra de Labrador*.

THE animals in this country are the mooſe deer or elk, ſtags, rein-deer, bears, tygers, buffaloes, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, lynx's, martens, ſquirrels, wild cats, and hares: of the feathered kind, geeſe, buſtards, ducks, partridges, and all manner of wild fowl: of fiſh, whales, morſes, ſeals, cod fiſh, and a white fiſh preferable to herrings; and in the rivers and freſh waters, pike, perch, carp, and trout. The foxes, hares, and partridges turn white in the winter; the partridges are as large as hens. There have been taken at port *Nelſon*, in one ſeaſon, 90,000 partridges, and 25,000 hares.

THE food of the *Indians* is chiefly what they take in hunting or fiſhing. The *Engliſh* kill beef, pork, mutton, and veniſon, at the beginning of the winter. Theſe are preſerved by the froſt ſix or ſeven months free from putrefaction. Alſo geeſe, partridges, and other fowls, killed at the ſame time, are hung up with their feathers on, and guts in, yet hold good all the winter. In lakes and ſtanding waters, which are not ten feet deep, the water is frozen to the bottom and the fiſh killed; but in waters of greater depth, and rivers near the ſea, the fiſh are caught all the winter, by cutting holes in the ice, to which they come for air. As

ſoon

ſoon as they are taken out of the water, they are immediately frozen and ſtiff, but may be thawed again by being immerſed in cold water; and thus it is that the ſalt proviſions are thawed and freſhened here: the meat is let down through a hole in the ice into the water, and in a little time it becomes ſoft and pliable, as if it never was frozen, and eats very well; whereas, if roaſted or boiled when frozen, it will be ſpoiled, and eat as if it was rotten.

A THOUSAND *Indian* men, and ſome women, in about 600 canoes, come down uſually to port *Nelſon* to trade with the *Engliſh*. They ſeem to come from far diſtant countries, and are much delayed in their voyages, by being obliged to go on ſhore every day to hunt for proviſions; for their canoes are ſo ſmall, holding only two men and a pack of 100 beaver ſkins, that they cannot carry much proviſion with them. Theſe *Indians* are of the uſual ſtature of other men, and of a tawny complexion. In the north of *Eſkimaux*, there is a race, (as obſerved in treating of *America* in general,) much whiter, enemies to the ſouthern *Indians*, and may be ſuppoſed to come from *Greenland*.

THE eaſtern ſhores of this country were firſt diſcovered by *Sebaſtian Cabot* for *Henry* VII. king of *England*, in the year 1498, and afterwards viſited by *Davis* and other *Britiſh* mariners. Mr. *Hudſon* made four voyages thither, between the years 1607 and 1611; in the laſt of which his men forced him and eight more of their officers into a boat, and left them to ſtarve in the bottom of the bay, and they were never heard of more; but the ſhip and the reſt of the men returned home. Sir *Thomas Button* purſued the diſcovery in 1612, and captain *James* in 1631, in hopes of finding a north-weſt paſſage to *China*. Captain *Gilham* ſailed to the bottom of the bay in 1667, and at his return his owners procured a patent for planting this country in 1670. The firſt *Engliſh* governor who went thither was *Charles Batley*, Eſq; who built a fort on *Rupert-River*, calling it *Charles-Fort*, and ſoon after ſettled another factory at *Nelſon*. In the year 1684, the chief *Engliſh* factory was at *Albany*, and a fort erected for its defence. The *French* invaded our ſettlements, and took fort *Rupert* and *Albany*, in *July* 1686, though we were then at peace with *France*. In king *William*'s war of 1693, the *Engliſh* recovered their ſettlements again. During the war in queen *Anne*'s reign, the *French* reduced all our ſettlements except *Albany*, but were obliged to reſtore them at the peace of *Utrecht* in 1714, and the company have remained in the poſſeſſion of them ever ſince.

Canada and Louiſiana.

WE are now to return ſouthwards to give an account of *Canada* and *Louiſiana*, the former of which the *Britiſh* arms made an intire conqueſt of in the late war; and the ſame was ceded and guarantied in full right to the crown of *Great Britain*, by the fourth article of the definitive treaty of peace. Geographers are not agreed in fixing the limits of *Canada*, ſo that it will be ſufficient here to ſay, that as its extent is very conſiderable, both in length and breadth, its temperature, climate, ſoil, *&c.* cannot but vary accordingly: all that part which was inhabited by the *French*, and which is moſtly along the banks of the great river *St. Lawrence*, is, generally ſpeaking, exceſſive cold in winter, though hot in ſummer, as moſt of thoſe *American* tracts commonly are, which do not lie too far to the northward. The reſt of the country, as far as it is known, is interſected with large woods, lakes, and rivers, which render it ſtill colder. It has, however, no inconſiderable quantity of good fertile lands, which by experience are found capable of producing wheat, barley, rye, and other grain, grapes and fruit, and indeed almoſt every thing that grows in *France*; but its chief product is tobacco, which it yields in large quantities. There is likewiſe plenty of ſtags, elks, bears, foxes, martens, wild-cats, and other wild creatures in the woods, beſides wild-fowl and other game. The ſouthern parts, in particular, breed great numbers of wild bulls, deer of a ſmall ſize, divers ſorts of roe-bucks, goats, wolves, *&c.* The meadow grounds, which are all well watered, yield excellent graſs, and breed great quantities of large and ſmall cattle; and where the arable land is well manured, it produces large and rich crops, the mountains abound with coal mines, and ſome, we are told, of ſilver and other metals, though we have not learned that any great advantage has been made of them. The marſhy grounds, which are likewiſe very extenſive, ſwarm with otters, beavers, *&c.*

The lakes are both large and numerous; the principal of which are thoſe of *Erie*, *Michigan*, *Huron*, *Superior*, *Frontenac* or *Ontario*, *Temiſcaming*, beſides others of a ſmaller ſize; but the largeſt of them is that which they name *Superior*, or *Upper-Lake*, which is ſituated the fartheſt north, and is reckoned 100 leagues in length, and about 70 where broadeſt, and hath ſeveral conſiderable iſlands on it; the chief whereof are the *Royal Iſle*, *Pont Chartrain*, *Maurepas*, *St. Anne*, *St. Ignatius*, *Hocquart*, *Minong*, and a number of ſmaller ones.

The whole country abounds with very large rivers, which it is endleſs to enter into a detail of; the two principal are thoſe

thoſe of *St. Lawrence* and the *Miſſiſſippi*; the former of which abounds with no leſs variety than plenty of fine fiſh, and receives ſeveral conſiderable rivers in its courſe. The entrance into the bay of *St. Lawrence* lies between the *Cape de Retz*, on the iſle of *Newfoundland*, and the north cape in that called the *Royal Iſland*, or more commonly *Cape Breton*. The *Miſſiſſippi*, which runs through the greateſt part of the province of *Louiſiana*, from north to ſouth, is called by the *French* the river of *St. Louis*, and by the natives *Miſſiſſippi*, on account of the vaſt tract of ground which it overflows at certain ſeaſons; and by the *Spaniards*, *la Paliſſada*, from the prodigious quantities of timber which they ſend down upon it in floats to the ſea. It is navigable above 450 leagues up from its mouth. The ſpring-head of this river is not yet ſatisfactorily known; but it is certain that it diſcharges itſelf into the gulph of *Mexico* by two branches, which form an iſland of conſiderable length.

CANADA, in its largeſt ſenſe, is divided into eaſtern and weſtern, the former of which is commonly known by the name of *Canada*, or *New France*, and the latter, which is of much later diſcovery, *Louiſiana*, in honour of the late *Louis* XIV. The eaſtern *Canada* contains the following provinces, *viz.* 1. *Canada*, properly ſo called; 2. *Sanguenay*; 3. *Acadia*; 4. *Atruembeg*; 5. *New England*; 6. *New Holland*; 7. *New Sweden*; the five laſt of which have been diſmembered from it ſome time ſince; ſo that there are but two provinces in this eaſtern *Canada* that belonged to the *French* before the late war, *viz.* *Canada-Proper*, and *Sanguenay*. The former of theſe, including all to the north and weſt of the great river and lakes, contained formerly twenty-eight tribes, but at preſent is divided into the thirteen following provinces, moſt of them named from their capital towns or forts, *viz.* 1. *Gaſpe*; 2. *St. Jean Iſle*; 3. *Miſcon Iſle*; 4. *Richelieu*; 5. *Les Trois Rivieres*, or the *Three Rivers*; 6. *Montreal Iſle*; 7. *Fort Frontenac*; 8. *De Conti*; 9. *St. Francois*; 10. *Notre Dame des Anges*; 11. *St. Alexis*; 12. *St. Michael*; 13. *St. Joſeph*. *Sanguenay* contains four nations or tribes, and is divided into the ſix following provinces or cantons, called ſo from their chief towns or forts, *viz.* 1. *Quebec*, a biſhoprick; 2. *Sillery*; 3. *Tadouſſac*; 4. *Port-neuf*, or *New-port*; 5. *Cbichequeduc*; 6. *Port St. Nicholas*.

CANADA-PROPER is by far the moſt conſiderable province of all this country, the fartheſt ſubdued, the beſt peopled, and the beſt cultivated. It has on the north the *Terra*

Terra de Labrador, *Hudſon's-Bay*, and *New Britain*; on the eaſt the great river *Sanguenay* divides it from the province of that name; on the ſouth the great province of *Louiſiana*, and the *Iroquois* and *Etechemins*; as to the northern boundaries, they are not known, and muſt be left to time to diſcover.

THIS province is allowed to have greater plenty of beavers, and larger and finer than any other that are bred throughout *Canada*. Theſe, as well as the caſtors, are very much valued, not only for their furs, but the latter for their teſticles, which have been from long experience found to be an efficacious remedy againſt ſeveral diſeaſes, eſpecially thoſe of the hyſteric kind; and accordingly the natives carry on a large commerce of both. The river *Canada* abounds with variety of fiſh, eſpecially carp of a prodigious ſize, and white porpoiſes as large as oxen, beſides great numbers of crocodiles, and other amphibious creatures.

THIS colony, before the late war, was ſaid by ſome to be inhabited by 180,000 *French*, who lived in affluence and tranquility: they were free from all taxes, and had full liberty to hunt, fiſh, fell timber for fuel or building, and to ſow and plant as much land as they could cultivate. Their greateſt hardſhip was the winter cold, which is there ſo exceſſive from *December* to *April*, that the greateſt rivers freeze over, and the ſnow lies commonly two or three feet deep on the ground, though this part lies no farther north than from 40 to 48 degrees of latitude.

TROIS RIVIERES, or the *Three Rivers*, ſo called from the three rivers which join their currents about a quarter of a mile below it, and fall into the great one of *St. Lawrence*, was the capital of the *French* government, and much reſorted to by ſeveral nations, which come down theſe rivers to it, and trade with it in various kinds of furs. The town here is ſurrounded with palliſades, and advantageouſly ſituated in the center of the country, and conſequently free from the incurſions of the ſavage *Iroquois*. It was the reſidence of the governor, who kept a major under him, and it has a monaſtery of Recollects, who act as curates. It was formerly the common empory, where the wild natives brought their furs, and other commodities, for ſale, before the *Engliſh* ſeized it in the reign of king *Charles* I. and their ſettlement at *Montreal*. The colony was again reſtored in 1635, and the monks who had ſettled a miſſion there, returned to it in 1673. The country about it is pleaſant, and fertile in corn, fruits, *&c.* and has a good number of lordſhips and handſome ſeats.

ſeats. On each ſide of the river ſtand a great number of genteel houſes, ſcarce above a gun-ſhot from each other, and the river is full of pleaſure and fiſhing boats, which ſerve for catching vaſt quantities of fiſh.

MONTREAL is ſituated on an iſland of the ſame name, in the river of *St. Lawrence*, and about fourteen leagues long, and four wide where broadeſt, and is very fertile in corn, fruits, *&c.* This town carried on a prodigious trade with the natives, whoſe chiefs went firſt to pay their duty to the governor, and make him ſome preſents, in order to prevent the prices of goods, which they came for, being raiſed to an exorbitant height. This concourſe began about *June*, and ſome of them came hither from places diſtant above 500 leagues; the fair was kept along the banks of the river, where they exchanged their commodities with the *French*; and centinels were placed at proper diſtances, to prevent the diſorders, which might otherwiſe happen from ſuch vaſt crouds of different nations. This concourſe laſted for near three months. The *Indians* brought thither all ſorts of furs, which they bartered for guns, powder, ball, great-coats, and other garments of the *French* manufacture; iron and braſs work, and trinkets of all ſorts.

SANGUENAY, a province in the eaſtern *Canada*, is divided on the weſt, from that properly ſo called, by the river of its name. It has on the north-eaſt the nation called *Creſtinaux*; on the north-weſt that of the *Eſquimaux*; on the ſouth-eaſt it is bounded by the river *St. Lawrence*, and on the ſouth-weſt by that of *Sanguenay*, at the mouth of which is the town of *Three Rivers*, above mentioned. Its extent is computed from this town, which is the frontiers of *Canada-Proper*, quite to the farther end of the bay called the *Seven Iſles*.

THE territory and lands on each ſide of the river were found ſo indifferent, that the colony which ſettled at *Tadouſſac* ſuffered ſo much there, that it quite diſcouraged the *French*, for a long time, from ſettling; but at length, upon their ſailing up as high as *Quebec*, they found ſuch encouragement as was ſufficiently productive of their proſperity there.

THE river of *Sanguenay* ſprings from the lake of *St. John*, and falls into that of *St. Lawrence*, at the town of *Tadouſſac*. The haven is capable of containing twenty-five men of war, and has good anchorage and ſhelter from ſtorms, it being of a round figure and deep, and ſurrounded at a diſtance with very high rocks. This province is much the ſame, as

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to its ſoil, climate, and inhabitants, with that of *Canada-Proper*. It is remarkable, indeed, for an extraordinary plenty of marble of ſeveral kinds, inſomuch that not only the principal towns, forts, churches, and palaces, but even the houſes of private men, are built of it.

QUEBEC is the capital of this province; and the other principal places are, *Sillery*, *Tadouſſac*, *Port-Neuf*, *Beau-Port*, *St. Anne*, *Chicheque de Port*, *St. Nicholas*, *Port Cartier*, and *Necouba*.

QUEBEC, the metropolis of all *Canada*, and an epiſcopal ſee, in latitude of 46, 53, and weſt longitude 70, 40, is ſituated on the confluence of the rivers *St. Lawrence* and *St. Charles*, or the *Little River*, and on the north ſide of the former, and about 140 leagues from the ſea. The haven is large, and capable of containing at leaſt 100 ſhips of the line; and the great river whereon it ſtands, though about four leagues wide, here contracts itſelf at once to the breadth of about a mile; and it is on that account that the name of *Quebec* was given it, which in the *Algonkine Indian* language ſignifies a ſhrinking, or growing narrower.

THE *Iroquois* are the moſt conſiderable, and beſt known, of all the *Indian* nations in theſe parts; they are ſeated along the north ſide of the lake *Ontario*, *Frontenac*, and along the river of their name, which is that which carries the waters of the lake into the river of *St. Lawrence*. They are bounded on the north by the nations called *Algonkins* and *Outavais*, and the ſettlements at and about *Montreal*; on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by *New England*, *New York*, *Jerſey*, &c. on the ſouth by part of *Canada-Proper* and the lake *Erie*; and on the weſt by that of the *Hurons*, and the canal between theſe two lakes. Their ſoil is rich and high; their water-melons, pompions, *&c.* are very large, ſweet, and of a fine colour and flavour; but they are too proud and lazy to give themſelves much trouble about cultivating their lands, which is perhaps the cauſe of their producing ſo little.

THE *Illinois* inhabit near the lake and river of that name; they live in villages at a great diſtance from each other, on the marſhy plains, on both ſides of the river, near which are large woods and hills, covered with a delightful verdure about nine months in the year, whilſt the current thereof, which is moſtly ſouth-weſt, is ſo ſmooth and agreeable, that veſſels of a conſiderable ſize may ſail up and down it with eaſe and ſafety, for a courſe of 120 leagues, before it falls into that of the *Miſſiſſippi*. The lands on each ſide afford ſuch plenty of paſture that they are covered with moſt ſorts

of cattle; and the river swarms with water-fowl of divers species.

Canada, since it became a colony of *Great Britain*, has been divided into the three governments of *Quebec*, *Montreal*, and *Trois Rivieres*. The present governors are, for the first, the Hon. Brigadier General *James Murray*; for the second, Major General *Thomas Gage*; and for the third, Colonel *Robert Burton*.

Louisiana.

WESTERN-CANADA, or *Louisiana*, contains a vast tract of land, and, according to the most modest of the *French* geographers, is bounded on the south by the gulph of *Mexico*, on the north by the *Illinois*, last mentioned, and other *Indian* nations; on the east by part of *Florida*, *Georgia*, and *Carolina*; and on the west by *New Mexico* and *New Spain*; but indeed these limits must now be much contracted, pursuant to the seventh and twentieth articles of the late definitive treaty of peace.

THE various rivers, frequently overflowing this country, render it in general extremely fertile and pleasant. Nothing is more delightful than the meadows, which are fit for seed of all kinds. In some parts, the soil yields three or four crops in a year, for the winter consists only in heavy rains, without any nipping frosts. Almost all sorts of trees that *Europe* affords are to be found here, besides variety of others unknown to us; and some of them very estimable, such as tall and admirable cedars, a tree that distils gum, which is said to excel all our *European* noblest perfumes; and cotton-trees, which are of a prodigious height. The whole country abounds with an infinite variety of game, fowl, cattle, and indeed every thing that life can desire. But the chief glory of *Louisiana* is the famous *Mississippi*, already mentioned, in many respects the finest river in the world: it is free from shoals and cataracts, and navigable within sixty leagues of its source. The channel is every where deep, and the current gentle, except at a certain season, when, like the *Nile*, it floods. Its banks are adorned with a delightful variety of meadows and groves, and inhabited by almost 200 different nations, whom the *French* found tractable to their measures. Our *American* seamen assert, that several of their rivers are fit to receive ships of the largest burdens, and have several safe and commodious harbours. What renders the *Mississippi* more considerable, is a great number of other large and navigable rivers, that run from the eastward and westward, and mix at last with its stream. Of the first, M. *De Sale*, in the relation he presented to Count *Frontenac* of his voyage on this river, affirms there are six or seven, each 300 leagues in

in length, that fall below the *Illinois*; and propoſes it as a matter of the laſt importance, that the diſcovery of them ſhould be carried on, to prevent the *Engliſh* of *Carolina* from interfering with the *French* in their commerce with the *Indians*, ſince ſome of theſe rivers take their riſe from the *Apalachian* hills, not far from our ſettlements in that colony.

THE *French* ſettlement on the *Miſſiſſippi* is the only one in *North America*, that remained untouched from the ravages of the late war. *New Orleans* is the ſea-port to all this extenſive country, capable of producing every thing, ſugar, wine, &c. if civilized, cultivated, and peopled, as probably in a few years it will be.

THE crown of *England* has a right, by diſcovery and taking poſſeſſion, to all this country. Sir *Francis Drake* took poſſeſſion on the weſt ſide of it, as far north as latitude 42, and a great way ſouth of that, for queen *Elizabeth*. King *Charles* II. granted it to the anceſtors of the late Doctor *Cox*; but they neglecting to ſettle and people it, the *French* came and built the city of *New Orleans*, fifty leagues up the river, and a fort or two about ſixty miles below that city.

THE *French*, before the late war broke out, imported from *Canada*, in beaver, 75,000 *l.* in deer-ſkins, 20,000 *l.* in furs, 40,000 *l.* total 135,000 *l.* The *Engliſh* import from *North America*, in the ſame articles, to the amount of 90,000 *l.* The great advantages, gained by the *French* from ſuch a ſurprizing increaſe in trade are conſpicuous from the immenſe ſums they drew annually from other countries, in return for their *American* products, as well as for their cambrics, tea, brandy, wine, and other home manufactures. It is from hence that they chiefly maintained ſuch powerful armies, and afforded ſuch plentiful ſubſidies and penſions to ſeveral powers in *Europe*, when ſubſervient to their views and intereſts; and it is from hence that they built their ſhips of war, and nouriſhed and maintained ſeamen to ſupply them. It is computed, that they drew from two to three millions of pounds ſterling *per annum* from foreign countries, in return for ſugars, indigo, coffee, ginger, beaver manufactured into hats, ſalt-fiſh, and other *American* products; and near one million more from *Great Britain* and *Ireland* only, in wool and caſh, in return for cambrics, tea, brandy, and wine; and thereby fought us in trade, as well as in war, with our own weapons. Whether this great increaſe of the *French* commerce was owing to the extent and fertility of their territories, or to their prudent regulations and encou-

Reflections on the preſent miſes.

ragements thereof, both at home and abroad, or to the experience and vigilance of the council of commerce, we will not determine; though, perhaps, chiefly to the latter.

BUT it hence evidently appears, that moſt nations, who have any concern in this part of the globe, are taught by experience, that they who promote the trade of their plantations, in due ſubſerviency to the intereſt of their mother country, are likely to have the greateſt ſhare of mercantile ſhipping, can boaſt of the beſt nurſery for ſeamen, enjoy an inexhauſtible fund of wealth, and will always be able to maintain the ſovereignty of the ſeas. What noble proſpects of ſuch a proſperous and flouriſhing ſtate muſt therefore our *North American* colonies now open to our eyes, being atlength happily extricated from the horrors of a bloody and expenſive war, and conſigned over to the ſweets of peace by the expulſion of their enemies, from whom all reſources for creating freſh diſturbances, in thoſe parts, ſeem to be intirely cut off!

BUT theſe fine hopes have yet only dawned upon us. The peace was ſcarce ſettled, when the avarice of ſome of our planters involved our *North American* colonies in a new war with the native *Indians*. The ſettling and incroaching on *Indian* lands and property, not yielded to us by treaty, has often been the principal foundation of *Indian* quarrels; and it cannot be diſputed, that the *Indians* have no right to complain of the miſchief, or to revenge themſelves of the cruel repriſals we have made in defence of our injurious proceedings.

Plan for a laſting peace with the Indians.

TO prevent theſe dreadful calamities for the future, and eſtabliſh a laſting harmony, and good neighbourhood with the *Indians*, it would be highly expedient, if a ſurveyor was appointed, and paid by every province, frequently to ride the boundaries of that province, to ſee if any encroachments or new ſettlements were made on the *Indian* territories; and to make a report of his ſurvey every three months, to the governor and council of that province; and, at the annual ſittings of the aſſembly, to deliver in a memorial of all his proceedings, that if any perſons proved refractory, they might be dealt with as the houſe ſhould judge proper.

WHEN the ſurveyor has found a new ſettlement on *Indian* lands, he ſhall immediately make a report of it to the governor and council; who ſhall forthwith ſend an order by the ſurveyor to the ſettlers, to quit the lands, and remove their ſtock in three months. But if they neglect to obey that order, and do not remove in the limited time, then the go-

governor ſhall ſend ſufficient force to compel them, and ſeize their ſtock, which ſhall be judged forfeited by their contempt. The ſurveyor ſhould be a perſon of worth and probity, have a good ſalary, and give ſufficient ſecurity, under a large penalty, for the faithful diſcharge of his office.

As our ill uſage of the *Indians*, by cheating and breach of promiſe, deceiving, and encroaching on their lands with impunity, brings on *Indian* wars; to prevent the like for the future, an eaſy and effectual law may be made by parliament, for their obtaining ſpeedy redreſs, when they are injured. For when the *Indians* do not receive immediate ſatisfaction for repeated inſults and oppreſſions, by legal and ſummary methods, they will not fail, at laſt, to redreſs themſelves by violence, of which we had lately a recent inſtance.

THE caſe of the *Indians* is very hard; for, after might has overcome right, it is impoſſible for them to obtain ſatisfaction by a legal courſe, as their evidence is not admitted in our colony courts. But if their evidence was admitted, it is impoſſible for them to attend, and go through the long proceſs of our courts. They will not wait a year or two for the deciſion of a matter in diſpute between them and our people.

THEREFORE, to prevent the *Indians* coming to cruel extremities, when they have been wronged and abuſed, let *Indian* advocates be appointed and paid by every province, to whom the *Indians* may come, and make their complaints, and from whom they may receive ſpeedy juſtice. Theſe advocates to be elected out of the council of each province, to be empowered by the aſſembly to act ſpeedily and finally, in ſettling all complaints from the *Indians*.

LET a ſuitable place be appointed, on or near the frontiers of every province, and the advocates repair thither once or twice a year, to brighten the chain of friendſhip with the *Indians*, who are to have previous notice of the time and place of meeting; that what differences could not have been before ſettled, might then be finally determined. The advocates to be inveſted with full power to ſummons any *Engliſh* offender; and, if he doth not appear, to uſe force to compel him; on contumacy, to outlaw him, and confiſcate his lands. If thoſe of the council in every province refuſe to be advocates for the *Indians*, ſuch refuſal ſhall diſqualify them from being any longer of the council. If the advocates take bribes, or delay juſtice, they ſhall incur ſevere fines and penalties.

As our colonies grow very extenſive, they may be divided into eaſtern and weſtern diſtricts. The governors and advocates that compoſe each diſtrict, to meet once a year near the center of that diviſion; timely notice to be given to the neighbouring *Indians*, that if they have not received ample ſatisfaction from the deciſion of the advocates, that they may appeal to this general council, with their complaints, where no means is to be omitted to ſettle and accommodate all differences in the moſt amicable manner; which will be more effectual towards making them good neighbours and peaceable allies, than all the methods taken hitherto to convert them.

As a ſettled and laſting peace with the *Indians* is of the greateſt conſequence to the future proſperity and ſafety of all the colonies, no excuſe to be admitted from governors not attending the general council, but riſque of life, which is to be certified by the affidavits of two phyſicians. If they are abſent upon any pretence, or without ſuch certificate, it ſhall diſqualify them from being longer governors.

On complaint from the *Engliſh* for injuries received from the *Indians*, the advocates for *Indian* affairs ſhall ſummon the *Indians* complained of to a conference; and uſe all poſſible fair means to bring them to make ſatisfaction, if the complaint appears to be juſt. But if ſatisfaction cannot be obtained, then, againſt the next great annual council of the governors for *Indian* affairs, timely notice ſhall be ſent to the chiefs of the *Indian* nations round that diſtrict, and alſo to the *Indian* nation complained of, to attend the great council, and hear the allegations on both ſides, and then fairly and equitably to examine the matter, and finally to do juſtice to the complainant with the concurrence of all the *Indian* chiefs there aſſembled. But if that *Indian* nation continues refractory, and will not ſubmit to the judgment and determination of the great council, the council ſhall, then and there, engage the aſſiſtance of all the other *Indian* chiefs, to aſſemble their people, and join them with ſuch a number of regular troops as may be thought ſufficient to oblige the offending *Indians* to make reparation to the injured party or province.

It may well deſerve the conſideration of the legiſlature, whether it would not be adviſeable to make it felony to carry rum to the *Indians*; for from their intemperate drinking it, proceed moſt of the diſorders committed on the *Engliſh*.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of the American Iſlands.

THE iſlands of *America* are of not leſs importance than its continent. To avoid confuſion, it will be beſt to treat of them under diſtinct heads, as they belong to *Spain*, *France*, *Holland*, *Great Britain*, &c.

THE *Spaniſh* iſlands in *America* are the following:

Spaniſh American *iſlands.*

1. *CUBA*, which begins on the eaſt ſide at latitude 20 degrees 20 minutes, touches on the north at the tropic of Cancer, and extends from longitude 74 degrees to 85 degrees 15 minutes; about 11 degrees from eaſt to weſt, or 660 miles from *Cape St. Antonio* on the weſt, to *Cape Maize* on the eaſt; but is very narrow in proportion, being in ſome parts not above twelve or fourteen leagues, and at moſt but 120 miles in breadth. It lies ſixty miles to the weſt of *Hiſpaniola*, twenty-five leagues to the north of *Jamaica*, one hundred miles to the eaſt of *Jucatan*, and as many to the ſouth of *Cape Florida*; and commands the entrance of both the gulphs of *Mexico* and *Florida* and the windward paſſage; ſo that the *Spaniards*, who are the ſole poſſeſſors of it, may, with a tolerable fleet, not only ſecure their own trade, but annoy their neighbours. Cuba.

THERE are no winters in this iſland; but in *July* and *Auguſt*, when the ſun is vertical, the rains and ſtorms are great, elſe the country would be intolerably hot. The faireſt ſeaſon is when the ſun is fartheſt, and then it is hotteſt in the morning; for towards noon a ſea breeze ſprings up, which blows pretty briſk till the evening. The trade winds in theſe ſeas blow from the north-eaſt. At the full and change of the moon, from *October* to *April*, there are briſk winds at north and north-weſt, which in *December* and *January* often turn into ſtorms; though this is called the fair ſeaſon.

CUBA is ſaid to have generally the beſt land, for ſo large a country, of any in *America*, and to produce all the commodities known in the *American* iſlands; particularly ginger, long pepper, and other ſpices; caſſia, maſtic, aloes, large cedars, and other odoriferous trees; oaks, pines, palm-trees, plenty of large vines, fine cotton-trees, and the

moſt of that ſort of tobacco from which the *Havanna* ſnuff is made. Two ſorts of fruit, called camitor and guanavana, are alſo produced in this iſland: the firſt is like a *China* orange, and its tree as tall as the pear-tree, with a leaf green on one ſide, and of a cinnamon-colour on the other. The ſecond is in the ſhape of an heart, green without, and having ſome thorny prickles within, and alſo ſome ſtones and a juice between ſweet and acid: the tree is as big as that which bears the pine-apple. The other fruits are plantains, bananas, ananas, quavas, and lemons. The inhabitants have beſides many large walks of cocoas and good ſugar-works; but the ſugars, though the beſt in the *Weſt Indies*, are in no great quantity, for want of hands to cultivate the canes. Here are mines of copper, which furniſh the *Spaniſh* plantations with this metal for all their braſs guns; and gold duſt being found in the ſands of the rivers, it is conjectured there are mines of gold, if not of ſilver, in the mountains, of which a high ridge runs from the eaſt to the weſt end of the iſland; but the *Spaniards* having deſtroyed all the natives, they either never diſcovered where the mines were, or if they did, it is ſuppoſed they are loth to venture the opening of them, for fear of an invaſion; as is ſaid to be the very caſe at *Florida*, where, though they have many mines towards the north ſea, they rather employed themſelves in others far up the country.

CUBA has many very good ports and harbours, which are of great advantage to ſhips for paſſing the gulph in ſafety. There are great conveniencies near it, both for making ſalt and catching fiſh. It has mules, plenty of horſes, ſheep, wild boars, hogs, and cattle of a larger and better breed than any other part of *America*; together with wild and tame fowl, parrots, partridges with blue heads, and large tortoiſes. The cattle brought hither formerly by the *Spaniards* have multiplied to ſuch a prodigious degree, that they run wild in the woods, though great numbers are killed purely for the hides that are ſent into *Spain*. The fleſh being cut into pieces, is dried in the ſun, and ſerves as proviſion for ſhips. Quarries of flints are alſo here met with; and ſeveral fountains of bitumen, which is uſed for ſhips inſtead of pitch, as well as for medicinal purpoſes. Upon the whole, the iſland is pleaſant, and its preſent ſtate flouriſhing, the *Spaniards* having every year, for a conſiderable time paſt, added ſomething to its improvement.

It is divided into ſeven provinces, of which the civil government is dependent on the audience of *St. Domingo*; and

and as to ſpirituals, its biſhop, whoſe ſee is at *St. Jago*, though he commonly reſides at the *Havanna*, is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *St. Domingo*. The eaſt part of the iſland is ſaid to be ſubject to the governor of *St. Jago*, and the weſt to the governor of the *Havanna*. It contains many conſiderable towns; but the chief of all, though *St. Jago* ſtill retains the name of the capital city, is

HAVANNA, a city and port on the north-weſt coaſt, about fifty leagues from *Cape St. Antonio*, its weſternmoſt point; 490 miles weſt from *St. Jago*; forty-one leagues ſouth of the cape of *Florida*, the gulph of which it commands by being ſituated at its mouth, entering into the gulph of *Mexico*; and two days ſail from the ſtraits of *Bahama*. It was built by *Diego de Velaſques*, who, in the beginning of the ſixteenth century, landed here with 300 *Spaniards*, and conquered *Cuba*, with the aſſiſtance of the famous *Bartholomew de las Caſas*, who afterwards turning a Dominican friar, was made biſhop of *Chiapa*, in *New Spain*, and wrote the hiſtory of the *Spaniſh* cruelties here and in the other parts of the *Weſt Indies*. It was taken and ſacked pretty often by the *Engliſh* and *French* adventurers. The *Engliſh* buccaneers, under captain *Morgan*, took it in 1669, and would have kept it, if they could have obtained the king of *England*'s protection. The *Spaniards* ſince fortified it to the degree, as they thought, of having made it impregnable; but towards the cloſe of the late war, after a long and obſtinate defence, it ſurrendered, with all its forts and dependencies, the men of war in the harbour to the amount of eleven, and ſome frigates, with an immenſe treaſure, to his *Britannic* majeſty's arms, by capitulation, on the 13th of *Auguſt*, 1762.

THE port of the *Havanna* is ſaid to be the moſt frequented, as well as the beſt, in all the *Weſt Indies*, and one of the fineſt in the world. It is ſo large, that 1000 ſail of ſhips may ride in it commodiouſly and ſafely, without anchor or cable, no wind being able to hurt them. It is alſo ſo deep, that the largeſt veſſels anchor at a ſmall diſtance from the ſhore, and there is commonly ſix fathoms water. The entrance, which has no bar or ſhoals to obſtruct it, is by a channel about three quarters of a mile in length, but ſo narrow, that only one ſhip can go in at a time. The harbour, into which it leads at the north-weſt corner, is a long ſquare, lying north and ſouth. At the other three corners, it forms three creeks and bays. At the bottom of that in the ſouth-eaſt corner, lies the town of *Guan Aba-*

Abacoa, two leagues from the *Havanna* by land, but little more than a league by ſea.

THE city, which is ſaid to be the richeſt in *America* (as it is, no doubt, when the galleons are here, for at other times it is poor enough) ſtands in the moſt fruitful part of the iſland, and the only part where there are any farms or ſheep, all the reſt of it being mountainous and uncultivated. It is built on the weſt ſide of the harbour in a delightful plain along the ſhore, which rounds ſo much, that above half of it is waſhed by the ſea, and the reſt of it by two branches of the river *Lagida*. Its figure is oval, and begins about a quarter of a mile from the mouth of the harbour. The buildings, which are of ſtone, make a good appearance, but are not high; and the ſtreets are narrow, but clean and ſtraight. There is a fine ſquare with uniform buildings in the middle of the town. The churches are magnificent and rich. In fact, it is a city of the greateſt importance to the *Spaniards* of all their cities in *America*, being the place of rendezvous for all their fleets in their return from that quarter of the world to *Spain*, and lying at the mouth of the gulph of *Florida*, through which they are all obliged to paſs. The *Spaniards* therefore, not without reaſon, call it the key of all the *Weſt Indies*, to lock up or open the door or entrance to all *America*: and indeed, no ſhips can paſs that way, without leave from this port. Here rides the king of *Spain*'s navy, and here meet, in *September*, the galleons, flota, and other merchant ſhips, from ſeveral ports both of the continent and iſlands, to the number of fifty or perhaps ſixty ſail, to take in proviſions and water, with great part of their lading; and for the convenience of returning to *Spain* in a body. A continual fair is kept till their departure, which is generally before the end of the month; when proclamation is made, forbidding any that belong to the fleet to ſtay in the town, on pain of death; and upon firing a warning-gun, they all go aboard. The cargo they go off with is ſeldom leſs than ſeven millions ſterling; ſo that it may be naturally imagined, that a place of this importance is in a condition both to defend itſelf, and to protect the ſhips that frequent it. Since it has been reſtored to the *Spaniards* by the late treaty of peace, they have been buſy in repairing all the damages the fortifications ſuſtained during the ſiege, and adding new ones, beſides taking every other precaution to ſecure it for the future from all attempts of an enemy.

2. *SAINT*

2. *SAINT DOMINGO*, or *Hiſpaniola*, is the largeſt, next to *Cuba*, of all the *Antilles Iſlands*. It is ſituate fifty miles eaſt of *Cuba*, and ſeventy of *Jamaica*, and is about 420 miles long from eaſt to weſt, and 120 broad from north to ſouth. It is ſeparated from *Cuba* and *Jamaica* by what is called the windward paſſage; and is allowed to be the moſt fruitful, and by much the moſt pleaſant in the *Weſt-Indies*, having vaſt foreſts of cabbage-trees, palm, elms, oaks, pines, acajou, and other trees, taller and larger, and the fruit more lovely to the eye, and better taſted, than in the other iſlands; particularly ananas, bananas, grapes, oranges, lemons, citrons, toronias, limes, dates, and apricots. There is ſcarce a country in the world better watered, either by brooks or navigable rivers. Its herds of cattle are innumerable, and ſufficient to ſupply moſt of the neighbouring colonies. The general commodities are hides, ſugar, indigo, cotton, cocoa, coffee, ginger, tobacco, ſalt, wax, honey, ambergreaſe, and various kinds of drugs and dying woods. This iſland was the firſt of the *Spaniards* diſcoveries, and for ſome time the center of their commerce in *America*. After their conqueſts in *Peru*, they ſlighted it, the gold found here being nothing in compariſon to what they met with in that kingdom. The buccaneers and other adventurers came hither afterwards to hunt the cattle the *Spaniards* had imported, which were grown wild, and killed incredible numbers of them for their hides and tallow; and here alſo they uſed to victual their ſhips. The *French* finding the iſland almoſt deſerted, took poſſeſſion of the north-weſt part of it, which they ſtill poſſeſs; whereupon the *Spaniards* returned and ſettled in *Domingo*, the ſouth part of the iſland, again, to prevent other nations ſeizing of that, and interrupting their navigation to the continent. The capital city, *St. Domingo*, was taken by Sir *Francis Drake*, the *Engliſh* admiral, in 1586; but quitted again, as ſeveral other places were, in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, the court not thinking it good policy to keep them; but *Cromwell* was of another mind, and ſent his generals *Penn* and *Venables*, with the greateſt force the *Engliſh* ever had in thoſe ſeas, to poſſeſs themſelves of *St. Domingo*; but being diſappointed, they afterwards ſubdued the iſland of *Jamaica*, in 1654. The *French* have improved their ſettlements here to ſuch a degree, and are grown ſo powerful, that they may make themſelves maſters of the whole iſland whenever they pleaſe. In 1726, it was computed that there were 200 ſugar works on this iſland, which on an average, made annually

St. Domingo *or* Hiſpaniola.

nually 400 hogſheads, each of 500 weight, and did not bring leſs than 200,000 l. ſterling *per annum*, to the *French*. The indigo was thought to produce half as much. At preſent, it is thought the trade is rather in a better than worſe condition, in regard to theſe articles.

Porto-Rico. 3. *PORTO-RICO*, ſeparated by a narrow channel from *St. Domingo*, is 120 miles long, and 60 broad. It is a very fertile iſland, abounding in fine meadows, and well ſtocked with wild cattle. The principal commodities in which the inhabitants deal, are ſugar, ginger, hides, cotton thread, and raw cotton, caſſia, maſtic, *&c.* Their pork is excellent, and ſo is the fleſh of their kids, but their mutton is poor dry food. They have good ſhip timber, and variety of fruit trees, with rice and *Indian* corn. The genius of the people, and the convenient ſituation of the iſland, would render it the moſt flouriſhing of all the *Spaniſh* colonies, were it not for the miſchiefs to which they are frequently liable from great droughts, hurricanes, and the deſcents of privateers, whereby their ſea-ports have been often ruined. This iſland was conquered by the earl of *Cumberland*, at his own expence, and that of other private adventurers, in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*; but he was obliged to abandon it again, having loſt moſt of his men by ſickneſs in the latter end of the ſummer, when this, and all places in theſe latitudes, are very unhealthy. The chief city of *Porto-Rico* is *St. John's*, ſituated on a ſmall iſland within the harbour, on the north ſide of the chief iſland; and joined to it by a cauſeway. The town is about a mile and a half in circumference, built after the *Spaniſh* model, and fortified, as well as the entrance of the harbour, by forts and batteries of guns, which render the town almoſt inacceſſible by ſea; nor is the ſituation leſs pleaſant than ſtrong, being built on an eminence, and commanding the ocean on one ſide, and the main iſland on the other. The *Virgin Iſlands*, ſituate at the eaſt end of *Porto Rico*, are exceeding ſmall.

Trinidad. 4. *Trinidad*, ſeparated from the continent of *Andaluſia*, in *Terra Firma*, by the narrow ſtrait of *Boco del Drago*, eighty miles north-weſt of the river *Oronoque*. This iſland is ninety miles long, and ſixty broad, and is reckoned an unhealthy but fruitful ſoil, producing ſugar, tobacco, indigo, cotton, ginger, and *Indian* corn. It was taken by Sir *Walter Raleigh* in 1595, but quitted again, and the *French* took it in 1676; and beſides their plunder, extorted 80,000 pieces of eight from the *Spaniards*, to ſave their houſes; but the

French

French alſo quitted the iſland, and the *Spaniards* ſtill remain ſovereigns of it.

5. *MARGARETTA*, ſituate 200 miles weſt of *Trinidad*. It is one of the largeſt of the *Leeward Iſlands*, being about fifty miles long and twenty-four broad, and affording *Indian* corn, and the uſual tropical fruits; but very little wood or water. Margaretta.

There are other iſlands belonging to *Spain*, but ſituate in the *Pacific Ocean*, as *Chiloe*, on the coaſt of *Chili*; *Juan-Fernando*, 300 miles weſt of *Chili*; *Gallipago's Iſlands*, under the equator, 400 miles weſt of *Peru*; *Golden Iſland*, *Iſle of Pines*, *Samballas Iſlands*, and *Baſtimentos*, near *Porto Bello*, in *Terra Firma*. We have already treated of the *Pearl Iſlands*, in the bay of *Panama*.

THE *French*, beſides part of the iſland of *St. Domingo*, deſcribed above, are now poſſeſſed of *Cayenne*, *St. Martin*, *St. Bartholomew*, *Deſeada*, *Guadaloupe*, *Marigalante*, *Martinico*, *St.* and *Lucia*. French American *Iſlands*.

1. *CAYENNE*, deemed a part of *Terra Firma*, is a town ſituate on a ſmall iſland of the ſame name, bounded by the *Dutch* colonies of *Surinam* on the north, and the mouth of the river *Amazon* on the ſouth. The *French* have given it the name of *Equinoctial-France*, from its ſituation under or near the equator. It produces tobacco, ſugar, and *Indian* corn. Cayenne.

2. *SAINT MARTIN*, an iſland of no great conſequence, is ſituate a little to the north-weſt of St. Martin.

3. *SAINT BARTHOLOMEW*, a ſmall iſland about ten leagues north of *St. Chriſtopher's*, taken by the *Engliſh* under the command of Sir *Timothy Thornhill*, in 1689, but reſtored to the *French* at the peace of *Ryſwick*. St. Bartholomew

4. *DESEADA*, *Deſiderada*, or the *Deſirable-Iſland*, ſo called by *Columbus*, becauſe it was the firſt land he diſcovered in his ſecond voyage to *America*, is ſituate about ten leagues eaſt of *Guadaloupe*. It is a ſmall inconſiderable iſland, and not ſo fruitful as the following *French Caribbee-Iſlands*. Deſeada.

5. *GUADALOUPE*, ſo named by *Columbus*, from its hills reſembling thoſe of that name in *Spain*, is ſituated about thirty leagues north of *Martinico*, and almoſt as much ſouth of *Antego*. It is the largeſt of all the *Caribbee-Iſlands*, being twenty-two leagues in length, and half as much in breadth, at each end; but almoſt divided into two, by a deep gulph or bay on each ſide, ſo that the ends are joined together by a narrow iſthmus. It abounds in ſugar, cotton, indigo, ginger, &c. and is in a very flouriſhing condition; and, agreeable Guadaloupe.

able to the conſequence it is of to the *French*, they took great pains to have it reſtored to them, with *Martinico*, by the late definitive treaty of peace, both iſlands having been ſometime before ſubdued by the all-conquering *Britiſh* arms in *America*. The *French* began to ſend colonies to this iſland about the year 1632; but, being unacquainted with the nature of the ſoil, for many years were in danger of ſtarving; and afterwards the planters, by their diviſions, almoſt ruined one another; ſo that this iſland did not make any great figure till the preſent century; ſince the beginning of which it has vaſtly increaſed, and makes more ſugar now than any of the *Britiſh* iſlands, except *Jamaica*.

Marigalante. 6. *MARIGALANTE*, lying a little to the ſouth-eaſt of *Guadaloupe*, is about ſixteen leagues in circuit, the ſoil pretty good, and its ſugars of the finer ſort: beſides which, it produces indigo, cotton, and ginger. It was diſcovered by *Columbus* in his ſecond voyage to *America*, in 1493, and named by him *Marigalante*, or the *Gallant-Mary*, after the name of his ſhip. The *French* began to ſend colonies thither about the year 1647.

Martinico. 7. *MARTINICO*, is ſituate 120 miles north-weſt of *Barbadoes*; being ſixty miles long, but ſcarce twenty broad in any place. The inland part is mountainous, from whence fall numerous rivulets into the ſea; and there are ſeveral ſafe and commodious harbours, all well fortified on the coaſt, with good roads for ſhipping. The produce of the iſland conſiſts of ſugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, cacao, aloes, pimento, cocos, plaintains, and other tropical fruits; and as it is much larger and better peopled than *Barbadoes*, it yields a great deal more ſugar. It is now the chief of all the *French Caribbee Iſlands*, and the ſeat of their governor-general; and had formerly 3500 men bearing arms, and about 16,000 blacks of both ſexes.

St. Lucia. 8. *SAINT LUCIA*, one of the iſlands called *Neutral*, by the 9th article of the late definitive treaty of peace, is to remain in full right to *France*, as by the ſame ſtipulated partition the other *Neutral-Iſlands* of *St. Vincent*, *Dominica*, and *Tobago*, are to remain in full right to *Great-Britain*. This iſland of *St. Lucia* lies twenty-one miles ſouth of *Martinico*, and is about twenty-two miles in length, and eleven broad. The greateſt part of it is very good land; in ſome places hilly, interſperſed with many rich vallies, and very well-watered with fine rivers all through the iſland, which render it exceeding pleaſant and delightful. It muſt alſo be very healthy by being ſo narrow, and the hills not being ſo high as to inter-

intercept the general trade-winds that continually fan it from the eaſtward, whereby the heat of the climate is mitigated, and made rather agreeable than troubleſome. The variety of ſituations it beſides affords by the hills and vales, makes it both convenient and delightful, as well as the pleaſantneſs of the proſpects. It is covered with woods, among which are great quantities of fine timber, fit for building houſes and windmills. Before the late war, both *Barbadoes* and *Martinico* were from hence furniſhed with large quantities. The iſland alſo abounds with wild-fowl, and the adjacent ſea with fiſh. It has ſeveral good bays, and excellent harbours for ſhips to anchor in; particularly one on the north-weſt part of the iſland, in which a great number of ſhips may be ſafe from all weathers. In ſhort, this iſland is much the fineſt and moſt convenient of any in the *Caribbee-Iſlands*.

Dutch American Iſlands.

THE *Dutch* are poſſeſſed of *Curaſſou*, *Bonaire*, and *Aruba*, near the coaſt of *Terra-Firma*; and *Euſtatia* and *Saba*, among the *Caribbee-Iſlands*. *Curaſſou*, or *Curacoa* is about nine or ten leagues in length, and about five in breadth; the ſoil is far from being fruitful, and the climate ſtill farther from being either wholeſome or agreeable; but notwithſtanding theſe diſadvantages, ſuch have been the care and induſtry of the *Dutch*, that they have always drawn great advantages from this ſmall country, in which, formerly, there were large paſtures and a great quantity of cattle, but they turned theſe into ſugar and tobacco plantations; ſo that, at preſent, it may be thought, that the proviſions of all ſorts raiſed in this iſland could ſcarce maintain its inhabitants one day; yet ſuch is the prudence of the *Dutch* government, that the inhabitants are ſo far from being expoſed to want, that there is not a more plentiful or better provided place in the *Weſt-Indies*; but, at the ſame time, it muſt be underſtood, that every thing fetches a high price here, which inſtead of being a diſadvantage, is, in reality, the principal ſource of the great wealth of the inhabitants. On the ſouth-ſide of the eaſt end of this iſland there is a harbour, called *Santa Barbara*; but the chief harbour is about three leagues from the ſouth-eaſt end, on the ſouth-ſide, where the *Dutch* have a very good town and a ſtrong fort. The town, for its ſize, is one of the faireſt and fineſt in *America*; and contains every thing neceſſary to render it commodious and agreeable, as far as the climate and ſoil will permit. The other *Dutch* iſlands of *Bonaire* and *Aruba*, are conſiderable chiefly, (and indeed, the ſame may be ſaid of *Curaſſou*) for their ſituation near the coaſt of *Terra-Firma*, which gives the inhabitants an opportunity

of carrying on a clandeſtine trade with the *Spaniſh* ſettlements in *Terra-Firma*. Let the *Spaniſh* governors prohibit this ſmuggling trade never ſo ſeverely, the *Spaniards* ſtand ſo much in need of *European* commodities, that they run any hazards to deal with the *Dutch*; and as it is their common intereſt to connive at this kind of traffic, the people cannot be very hearty in their endeavours to prevent it. On the ſouth-ſide of *Bonaire* is a good ſalt-pond, whither the *Dutch* ſloops come for ſalt, which is now become a very conſiderable commodity, and the *Dutch* are contriving methods of turning it to ſtill greater advantage. The *Dutch* iſlands of *Saba* and *Euſtatia* produce, ſugar, &c. as the reſt of the *Caribbee-Iſlands* do.

THE *Danes* are poſſeſſed of the iſland of *St. Thomas*, one of the *Caribbees*, producing ſugar, &c. It is the only place they have in *America*. *St. Croix*, or *Santa Cruz*, a ſmall iſland about twenty leagues weſt of *St. Chriſtopher's*, is now under the protection of the king of *Denmark*, but chiefly the property of ſome *Iriſh* gentlemen. This iſland has been contended for by the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *Spaniards*, and *French*.

Britiſh American Iſlands.

THE *Britiſh-American* iſlands, are, *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, *St. Chriſtopher's*, *Nevis*, *Antego*, *Barbuda*, *Anguilla*, *Montſerrat*, *Dominica*, *St. Vincent*, *Tobago*, the iſlands of *Grenada*, and of the *Grenadines*, the *Lucaya's*, or *Bahama-Iſlands*, *Bermuda*, or the *Summer-Iſlands*, *Cape-Breton*, and *Newfoundland*.

Jamaica.

1. *JAMAICA* was diſcovered by *Columbus* in 1493, and taken from the *Spaniards* by general *Venables*, and a ſquadron of men of war under the command of admiral *Penn*, in 1654. The *Spaniards* continued to lurk in ſome parts of the iſland for ſeveral years after, but at the Revolution it was ſo intirely reduced, that the *Spaniards* yielded it to the crown of *Great-Britain*, to which it has belonged ever ſince; and it is, doubtleſs, the nobleſt poſſeſſion we have in thoſe parts. It is ſituated in the *Atlantic-Ocean*, between 17 and 19 deg. of north latitude, and about 60 deg. of weſt longitude from *Ferro*; and ſtretches eaſt to weſt 140 miles, and is about 60 in the middle, from north to ſouth; but grows leſs towards each end.

THE whole iſland has one continued ridge of hills, running from eaſt to weſt through the middle of it, which is generally called the *Blue Mountains*: the tops of ſome are higher than thoſe of others; one of the higheſt is called *Mount Diabolo*. On each ſide of this chain of mountains are others, but much lower. The ſurface of the earth ſeems to be different here from what it is *Europe*, the vallies being very level,

vel, with little or no riſing ground or ſmall hills, without rocks or ſtones; the mountainous part is very ſteep, and furrowed by very deep channels on the north and ſouth-ſides of the higheſt hills; theſe channels are made here by frequent and very violent rains, which almoſt every day fall on the mountains, and, firſt, wearing a ſmall trench or courſe for their paſſage, waſh away afterwards whatever oppoſes theſe torrents, and make their channels extraordinary ſteep. The greateſt part of the highlands of this iſland are either ſtone or clay, which, reſiſting the rains, are not carried down violently with them into the plains, as the moulds proper for tillage and friable earths are: hence it is, that in theſe mountainous places, ſuch earths are rarely found, but, inſtead thereof, a very ſtrong tough clay, or ſome kind of rock, on which no earth appears. All the highlands are covered with woods, ſome of the trees very good timber, tall and ſtrait; and it is ſurpriſing how ſuch trees can grow in ſuch a barren ſoil, ſo thick together among the rocks; but the trees ſend down their fibrous roots into the crannies of the rocks, where, here and there, they meet with ſmall receptacles, of rain-water, which nouriſh their roots.

It is wonderful to ſee in how ſhort a time a plantation, formerly cleared of trees and ſhrubs, will grow foul. This ariſes from two cauſes: the one, by not ſtubbing the roots, whence young ſprouts ariſe; and the other, the fertility of the ſoil. The ſettlements and plantations, not only of the native *Indians*, but alſo thoſe of the *Spaniards*, are now entirely overgrown with tall trees; and there would be no traces of them remaining, were it not for old paliſadoes, ruins of old buildings, orange walks, &c. which evidently ſhew plantations have been there. There are the ſame ſtrata, or layers of earth, over one another, in the fruitful part of the iſland, as are to be met with in *Europe*; and the ſame difference of ſoil appears, as in *England*, in digging of wells and other occaſions of opening the ground. Moſt of the ſavannahs, or plains fit for paſture, and cleared of wood, are like our meadow land, and lie near the ſouth ſide of the iſland, where one may ride a great many miles without meeting the leaſt aſcent; ſome of theſe plains within land are incircled with hills. Theſe ſavannahs, after rains, are very green and pleaſant; but, after long droughts, are much withered, and look yellow and parched.

The chief ports in the iſland are, 1. *Port-Royal*, a fine capacious harbour. 2. *Old Harbour*, which lies ſeven or eight miles ſouth-weſt of *Spaniſh-Town*. 3. *Port Morant*,

at the eaſt end of the iſland; and 4. *Port Negril*, at the weſt end of the iſland. There are, beſides theſe, ſeveral more on the ſouth and north ſides of the iſland; but the coral rocks, which almoſt ſurround it, make it dangerous to approach the coaſt without a pilot.

THERE are near one hundred rivers in *Jamaica*, but none of them navigable; for riſing in the mountains in the middle of the iſland, they precipitate themſelves down the rocks to the north or ſouth, and fall into the ſea, before they have run many miles, carrying frequently down with them large pieces of rocks and timber. But, notwithſtanding the number of rivers, water is very ſcarce in ſome of the ſavannahs in dry years, ſo that many cattle die with thirſt. Near the ſea, as at *Port Royal*, the well-water is brackiſh and unwholeſome, cauſing fluxes and other diſorders in the ſailors who drink it. The river water is thick with clay and earth, and has a diſagreeable taſte; but, if ſuffered to ſettle ſome days in earthen jars, is very good. There is a ſalt river, and many ſalt lagunas, or great ponds, in the iſland. It is very common to ſee cataracts or caſcades, in the rivers among the mountains, fifty or ſixty feet high.

THIS iſland, lying ſeven degrees within the tropic, has the trade wind continually, which, on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, is called the ſea-breeze. It begins about eight o'clock in the morning, and increaſes till noon; and then, as the ſun grows lower, the breeze decreaſes till four in the afternoon, when it is quite calm. About eight in the evening begins the land breeze, extending itſelf four leagues into the ſea, and continues increaſing till midnight, and decreaſes till four. The land-wind blowing at night, and the ſea-breeze in the day-time, no ſhip can come into port, but during the day, nor go out, but at break of day, or very ſoon after.

EARTHQUAKES are very frequent in *Jamaica*; the inhabitants expect one every year. A very conſiderable one happened on the nineteenth of *February*, 1688, and was felt all over the iſland: It was obſerved, that the ground roſe like the ſea in waves, as the earthquake paſſed along. But this was nothing to that which happened at *Port Royal*, in 1692, by which that town was almoſt ſwallowed up.

THE dews here are ſo great within land, that the water drops from the leaves of the trees, in the morning, as if it had rained; but there are ſeldom any fogs in the plains or ſandy places near the ſea. The rains are very violent, and

and the drops ſurprizing large: the great rainy ſeaſons are in *May* and *October*.

THE general produce of the iſland of *Jamaica* is ſugar, rum, ginger, cocoa, coffee, pimento, ſeveral kinds of woods, ſome medicinal drugs and tobacco, but the laſt of ſo ordinary a ſort, that it is only cultivated to ſerve the negroes. Fruits of moſt ſorts grow here in great plenty; but the ſugar-cane is the glory and treaſure of *Jamaica*, and the principal article of its commercial concerns.

THE conſumption of ſugars in *Great Britain*, one year with another, has been computed at 70,000 hogſheads, each containing 1200 *lb.* and all our colonies are ſuppoſed to produce, on an average, 850,000 hogſheads of ſugar yearly. It is computed that there are 300 ſail of ſhips ſent every year to our ſugar colonies from *Great Britain*, which are navigated by 4,500 ſeamen; that the freight of the ſugars brought hither amounts to 170,000 *l.* per year; and the duty, commiſſion, *&c.* to little leſs than 200,000 *l.* more. As to the exports from hence to our ſugar colonies, it appeared, by the cuſtom-houſe books in 1726, that all the *Britiſh* manufactures exported to *Barbadoes*, all the *Leeward Iſlands*, and *Jamaica*, put together, the latter of which generally take as much, for the *Spaniſh* trade, *&c.* as all thoſe other iſlands, amounted to 234,785 *l.* 17 *s.*

THE *Jamaica* ſugar is ſaid to be the beſt of all our plantations, and made with the greateſt eaſe; for it cures faſter here in ten days, than it does in ſix months in *Barbadoes*, eſpecially in thoſe places where it rains for months together. There were about ſixty ſugar mills in *Jamaica* in 1670, which were computed to make about two millions of pounds weight of ſugar; and ſome ſay, they now make ten times as much as they did then.

THERE are few colonies in *America* ſo well ſtocked with cattle as this: horſes, aſſes, and mules, are very cheap; and there would have been numbers of horned cattle here, had not the inhabitants, who mind planting much more than grazing, leſſened their ſtock by their inattention to them; ſo that at preſent they are ſupplied with beef, *&c.* from the northern colonies. Their ſheep are generally large and fat, and their fleſh very good; but the wool, being long and full of hairs, is worth nothing. Their bays, roads, and rivers, abound with excellent fiſh of almoſt all the *European* and *American* kinds; but the tortoiſe is by much the moſt valuable, both for its ſhell and fiſh, the latter

being accounted the moſt delicious, and at the ſame time the moſt wholeſome in all the *Indies*.

THE chief trade of *Jamaica* is with *Great Britain*; for the iſlanders wear, eat, and drink ſcarce any thing but what comes from thence, except *Madeira* wine and rum punch.

THE capital of *Jamaica* is called *Spaniſh Town*, but, being an inland place, its trade is inconſiderable: however, ſeveral wealthy merchants, and moſt of the gentlemen of eſtates, have houſes in it, where they live in a very gay and ſplendid manner. The harbour of *Port-Royal* is, perhaps, one of the beſt in the world; it is about three leagues broad, and very deep, ſo that 1000 ſail of the largeſt ſhips may ride in it ſafe from all winds, the hurricanes excepted. *Kingſton* is about five miles from *Port-Royal* by water, but not leſs than fifteen by land: it is the reſidence of the moſt conſiderable merchants, whoſe ſhips load and unload here, which renders it a place of vaſt trade; and there are rarely leſs than 200 ſail of ſhips in the bay before it. The harbour is ſpacious, and the ſhips lie land-locked; but the peninſula that covers them from the ſea, being low and narrow, they are not intirely ſafe from ſtorms.

THIS, and all the other governments in the *Britiſh American Iſlands*, are royal governments. The king appoints the governor and council, and the repreſentatives are choſen by the freemen; and theſe aſſemblies make laws, but they muſt be confirmed by the court of *England*.

THE inhabitants are either *Engliſh* or of *Engliſh* extraction born in the iſland; with *Indians*, *Negroes*, *Mulattos*; or *Meſtize*, or the deſcendants of them. The *Engliſh*, and thoſe of *Engliſh* extraction, may be 30,000; the *Indians* are but few, moſt of the natives having been deſtroyed by the *Spaniards*. The negroes on the iſland are about 100,000.

IT has been a complaint of long ſtanding, that this iſland has been monopolized by a few over-grown planters, who make an advantage of keeping the greateſt part of the iſland in a ſtate of barrenneſs; as, by that means, they raiſe ſugar at leſs expence, and ſell it at a greater price than they could otherwiſe do were the lands in more hands, or in a more extenſive ſtate of cultivation. It has therefore been thought by many, that an attack upon it by an enemy would be ſo far from being a national loſs, that were it ſucceſsful, it could only affect a few individuals.

But

But thoſe who reaſon in this manner do not conſider the immenſe revenue brought to the crown by the produce of this iſland: and, what is ſtill of greater advantage, is the ſpecie brought from the neighbouring continent, by means of the traffic (whether illicit or not, is not material) that is carried on in the gulph of *Mexico*, and other *Spaniſh* colonies, from whence immenſe returns are made annually. This current of wealth, therefore, once ſtopped, and the iſland drained, what now appears, at firſt ſight, to be only a partial evil would ſoon become general; and a great want of money, as well as a ſtagnation of trade, would immediately enſue; for the merchandizes principally traded with from *Jamaica*, are manufactured at home; and the uninterrupted intercourſe between the two iſlands produces an inconceivable ſource of wealth to the merchants in both, and this wealth diffuſes itſelf to all the working people employed in the ſeveral branches of commerce that are thus carried on, even to the remoteſt corners of *Great Britain*. Add to this, that *Jamaica*, by its ſituation, is fitted for the general rendezvous of the fleets employed in all the different ſervices in the *Weſt Indies*.

2. *BARBADOES* is not only one of the chief of the *Caribbee Iſlands*, and the moſt conſiderable of all the *Britiſh* iſlands in *America*, next to *Jamaica*, but was alſo the firſt ſettled, and the mother of all the *Britiſh* ſugar iſlands. It lies about twenty leagues from *St. Vincent*, which may be ſeen from it in a clear day. The climate is very hot, eſpecially for eight months in the year, but not ſo exceſſive as in the ſame latitude on the continent; becauſe, though there are no land breezes, yet there are others which ariſe from the ſea with the ſun, and increaſe as it advances to, but abate as it declines from the meridian. There is ſcarce a harbour in the iſland, except that of *Bridge-town* in *Carliſle-Bay*; nor a ſtream that deſerves the name of a river; but they have wells of good water almoſt all over the iſland, without digging very deep; and they have large ponds and reſervoirs for rain-water. The country is for the moſt part plain and level, with ſome ſmall hills, and the woods have been all cut down to make room for plantations of ſugar-canes, which now take up almoſt the whole iſland, and render it the moſt valuable plantation to *Great Britain*, for its ſize, that it ever poſſeſſed. Barbadoes.

When they firſt began to plant here, they produced a conſiderable crop yearly, from three years to nine, without farther trouble, except weeding and cleaning the ſoil; and

every acre one with another yielded 10s. a year profit to the national ſtock of *England*, beſides what the planters got, and the thouſands it employed both here and there. But the ſoil of late years is not ſo fertile as formerly; and they are obliged to employ tame cattle, for the ſake of manure.

HERE are all ſorts of the tropical fruits, with oranges and lemons in abundance, the fruit of which is large, and the juice delicious. Citron-trees alſo abound here; with the rind of whoſe fruit the ladies make the moſt delicious cordials and ſweet-meats. Fruit, in general, is become a ſtaple commodity; ſo that ſome tons have been imported into *England* and *Ireland* every year.

IT has been computed that in the ſpace of one hundred years, the inhabitants of *Great Britain* have received twelve millions of ſilver by means of this plantation, beſides having 50,000 of her inhabitants maintained all that time, by the people of this colony. The *Barbadians*, in 1730, exported hither 22,769 hogſheads of ſugar, each weighing 1300 *lb.* of which near 18,000 hogſheads came into the port of *London*; and they made 340,391 *l.* clear profit of the whole, it being proved that their rum and melaſſes paid all the charges of the plantation. With regard to indigo, great quantities of which were formerly exported from thence, now little or none is made there; but of ſcraped and ſcalded ginger they export vaſt quantities; as alſo lignum vitæ, citron water, the beſt that comes from any of our plantations, melaſſes, rum, and lime juice.

IN *Bridge-Town*, the chief of the iſland, there is a college erected with a revenue for profeſſors in the ſeveral ſciences: Colonel *Codrington* was the principal benefactor. The number of white inhabitants are computed to be 20,000, and of their negro-ſlaves 100,000. They receive their corn, flour, cattle, fleſh, and ſalted fiſh, from *Penſylvania*, and other *Britiſh* northern colonies, or from *Ireland*; and their furniture and cloathing from *England*. They have ſometimes hurricanes in autumn, but not ſo often as in the neighbouring iſlands. The plantations ſuffer greatly by theſe hurricanes. A kind of plague viſited the *Barbadians* in 1691, and carried off multitudes of white people, a loſs which they have not yet recovered to this day.

THIS iſland was firſt reſorted to by the *Engliſh* in the reign of king *James* I. but *James*, Earl of *Carliſle*, obtained the firſt grant of it in 1625, in the firſt year of king *Charles* I. who parcelled it out to ſeveral adventurers that tranſ-

tranſported themſelves thither. They found no inhabitants, but a good breed of hogs, ſuppoſed to have been left here by the *Spaniards* or *Portugueze* in their voyages to the continent of *America*. The adventurers applied themſelves at firſt to the planting of tobacco, which not thriving, as expected, they planted cotton and indigo, which yielded a conſiderable profi; but they made little ſugar till 1647, when the colonels *Modiford*, *Drax*, and *Walrond*, with other cavaliers, living uneaſy under the uſurpation, converted their eſtates into money, and tranſported themſelves to *Barbadoes*, where they erected ſugar-works, and acquired very great eſtates; and in the year 1650 the white inhabitants of the iſland were increaſed to upwards of 30,000, with twice that number of negroes, who exerciſed their maſters with conſtant conſpiracies, in hopes of recovering their liberty; but not ſucceeding, were ſeverely puniſhed. King *Charles* II. purchaſed the property of this iſland of the proprietors in 1661, ever ſince which *Barbadoes* has been a royal government, and the colony granted a duty of four and a half *per cent.* on their ſugars, for maintaining the forces and fortifications in the iſland, which amounts to 10,000 *l. per annum*, though not always applied to the purpoſes it was deſigned, and proves an inſupportable burthen on the planters, no other iſland having ſo high a duty laid on their ſugars. *De Ruyter*, the *Dutch* admiral, treacherouſly attempted to ſurprize this iſland in 1664, in a time of peace, but was bravely repulſed.

St. Chriſtopher's.

3. THE iſland of *St. Chriſtopher's*, called by our ſeamen *St. Kit's*, lies between the latitude 17 degrees 25 minutes north latitude, and in 44 degrees 55 minutes weſt longitude from *Ferro*. It is about ten miles from *Nevis*, and forty-two from *Antego*, and is twenty-five miles and a half in length from eaſt to weſt, and its greateſt breadth from north to ſouth is ſeven. The air is ſultry, but pleaſant and healthful, being agreeably tempered with cool breezes. Some repreſent it as one of the moſt delightful iſlands in the world. The ſoil is light and ſandy, and proper not only for the cultivation of tobacco and ſugar, but alſo for cotton, indigo, ginger, pine-apples, and fruits of all ſorts. It is well ſupplied with ſprings, and has ſome hot baths. The vallies and ſides of the hills are very fertile, but the mountains are of a ſulphureous compoſition, and overgrown, for the moſt part, with palmettoes, cotton-trees, lignum vitæ, and various other ſorts of trees. At

the ſouth-eaſt end of the iſland there is an iſthmus that runs into the ſea, within a mile and a half of *Nevis*, where are ſalt ponds, which produce a ſalt perfectly, and more ſtrong and pungent than the *French*. Though this is one of the largeſt of all the *Leeward Iſlands*, yet the middle part of it is ſo mountainous, that it is believed it has not above 24,000 acres of land fit for ſugar plantations, of which commodity it is reckoned to produce 10,000 hogſheads one year with another. It is alſo ſuppoſed to make three hogſheads of ſugar to one of rum. This iſland was diſcovered by *Columbus* in his firſt voyage to *America*, and he gave it the name of *St. Chriſtopher* from the figure of its mountains, there being near the middle of the iſland a very high mountain, which bears on its ſummit another leſſer mountain, as *St. Chriſtopher* is repreſented like a giant, with our Saviour on his back. The *Spaniards* deſerting it, the *Engliſh* and *French* arrived here in 1625, and divided it between them. They lived in great amity together, till a war broke out between the two nations, when the *Engliſh* drove the *French* intirely out of the iſland; and the country being yielded to the crown of *Great Britain* by the treaty of *Utrecht*, all the *French* territory was ſold for the benefit of the public.

Nevis. 4. *NEVIS*, about ſix leagues in circumference, is but three or four miles from the ſouth point of *St. Chriſtopher's*. The ſoil is fruitful, and even more ſo than that of *St. Chriſtopher's*. Sugar, which is the ſtaple commodity here as well as there, ſerves all the purpoſes of money. The whites on this iſland are now computed at about 3000, and the negroes at three times that number, of whom at leaſt 4000 are employed in the ſugar buſineſs. The *Engliſh* ſent the firſt colony to this iſland in 1628. An earthquake in 1690, almoſt deſtroyed its chief town.

Antego. 5. *ANTEGO* lies ſixty miles eaſt of *St. Chriſtopher's*. It is of a circular form, almoſt twenty miles over either way, and has a great many good harbours: the governor uſually reſides at *St. John's*, the chief town. The produce is chiefly ſugar, ginger, cotton, pine-apples, plantain, and other tropical fruits.

Barbuda. 6. *BARBUDA* is a ſmall iſland lying fifteen miles north eaſt of *Montſerrat*. The inhabitants apply themſelves chiefly to the breeding of cattle, and raiſing proviſions,

viſions, with which they ſupply the neighbouring iſlands. This iſland is the property of the *Codrington* family, who have a great number of negroes here and in the iſland of *Barbadoes*. It was their anceſtor Colonel *Chriſtopher Codrington*, governor and captain-general of *Barbadoes*, who dying in 1710, gave two plantations in *Barbadoes*, and part of this iſland of *Barbuda*, valued at 2000 *l. per annum*, to the ſociety for propagating the goſpel for the inſtruction of the negroes in *Barbadoes* and the reſt of the *Caribbee Iſlands*, in the chriſtian religion, and for erecting and endowing the college abovementioned in *Barbadoes*.

7. *ANGUILLA*, about thirty miles long, and ten broad, is ſituate thirty miles north-weſt of *St. Chriſtopher's*. The inhabitants, as at *Barbuda*, apply themſelves chiefly to the feeding of cattle, planting of *Indian* corn, and other parts of huſbandry. Anguilla.

8. *MONTSERRAT* is ſituate thirty miles ſouth-weſt of *Antego*, and affords ſugar in proportion to its extent, being one of the ſmalleſt of the *Caribbee Iſlands*. Montſerrat.

9. *DOMINICA*, lies thirty miles north of *Martinico*. It is about forty miles long, and as many broad. Being before the late peace a neutral iſland, it ſerved occaſionally for wood and water. Dominica.

10. *SAINT VINCENT*, was another of theſe neutral iſlands: it lies fifty miles ſouth-weſt of *Barbadoes*, and is about eight leagues in length, and ſix in breadth. There are ſeveral mountains in it, between which are very fruitful vallies. The timber on this iſland is very valuable, and there is a vaſt ſtock of all kinds. Indigo thrives here ſurprizingly. St. Vincent.

11. *TOBAGO*, the third of theſe neutral iſlands, now confirmed to *Great Britain*, is fifty-two miles long, and twelve broad, and lies 120 miles ſouth of the iſland of *Barbadoes*. The ſoil is fruitful, and capable of producing whatever the ſugar-iſlands are remarkable for. Tobago.

12. *GRANADA*, the moſt ſoutherly of the *Caribbee Iſlands*, is ſituate 150 miles ſouth-weſt of *Barbadoes*. It is about twenty-five leagues in circuit, and has a pretty good fort. The ſoil is excellent, producing ſugar, indigo, cotton, ſocou, and caſſet. This was one of our conqueſts in the late war, and by the peace confirmed to us with the *Granadines*, which lie to the ſouth of *Granada*, but are very inconſiderable. Granada *and the* Granadines.

13. The

Bahama-Islands. 13. THE *Bahama-Islands* are situate in the *Atlantic Ocean* to the north of the island of *Cuba*, stretching from the north-west to the south-east. The island of *Bahama*, which gives name to the rest, is about twenty-five leagues distant from the continent of *Florida*. It is about fifty miles in length, but very narrow, scarce any where sixteen, and in many places not half so broad, but very pleasant and fruitful, the air temperate and serene, the soil remarkably rich, and the country every where abounding with brooks and springs of water. Though these islands were the first fruits of the new world, *Columbus* arriving first at *Manguana*, which is one of them, and to which he gave the name of *St. Salvador*, yet the *Spaniards* never thought of settling there, and it was long before we had any knowledge of them. Captain *William Sayle*, in the year 1667, being bound to *Carolina*, was forced by a storm among these islands, which gave him an opportunity of examining them carefully, particularly a large island, to which at that time he gave his own name, and it is that which has been since known by the name of *Providence*. At his return to *England*, he reported the benefit they might prove to the state. Accordingly grants of them were made to proprietors, but the government was reserved in the hands of the crown. None of them, however, except *Providence*, *Lucays*, and *Harbour Island*, are yet settled; which seems surprizing, as they would certainly prove of the greatest advantage to *Great Britain*, if they were fully settled and properly cultivated.

Bermuda, *or the* Summer-Islands. 14. *BERMUDA*, or the *Summer Islands*, were so called from Sir *George Summer*, who lost his ship on their rocks in 1609. They are situate on the *Atlantic Ocean*, in 65 degrees of west longitude, and 32 degrees 20 minutes of north latitude, 7 or 800 miles east of *Charles-town* in *South Carolina*; being a cluster of small islands, in the shape of a shepherd's crook, containing 20,000 acres, walled round with rocks. No part of the world enjoys a purer air, or more temperate climate, or is more remarkable for health, and plenty of flesh, fish, poultry, fruits, herbs, and roots. The chief town is *St. George*, in the north-west part of the island, containing 1000 houses. Here were fine groves of cedar, with which they build their houses, and their swift sailing sloops, which they sell to the sugar-islands, as well as provisions. There are three clergymen in the island, well provided for with a handsome revenue; and Dr. *Berkley*, late bishop of *Cloyne*, was formerly about

about erecting a college here, for the education of the *Indians*; but the deſign miſcarried.

15. *CAPE BRETON* is ſituate between 61 and 62 degrees of weſt longitude, and between 45 and 48 degrees of north latitude, in the *Atlantic Ocean*, in *North America*, ſeparated from *Acadia*, or *New Scotland*, by the narrow ſtrait of *Canſo*; and is about one hundred miles in length, and fifty in breadth. This iſland was one of our conqueſts in the beginning of the late war, *Louiſbourg* its fortreſs, with the iſland of *St. John*, and its other appurtenances, being ſurrendered by capitulation on the 26th of *July*, 1758. It was before taken from the *French* by the *Engliſh* in 1745; but reſtored to the *French* by the treaty of *Aix-la Chapelle*, in 1748. To avoid expence, and prevent the *French* from again ſettling upon it, all the fortifications of *Louiſbourg* were demoliſhed ſince the laſt taking of that place. This iſland was of infinite conſequence to the *French*, by its ſeveral good harbours, and the excellent fiſhery they had on the coaſt; they alſo commanded the navigation to *Canada* by the river of *St. Lawrence*. Abſtracting from theſe conveniencies, the country is barren, producing ſcarce any corn or graſs, and but little wood: it is alſo exceſſive cold, and covered with ſnow in winter, and ſubject to great fogs even in ſummer. Cape-Breton.

16. *NEWFOUNDLAND*, this iſland is of a triangular form, about as big as *Ireland*, and 310 leagues, or 930 miles in circuit. On the north it is ſeparated from *Terra de Labrador*, or *New Britain*, by the ſtrait of *Belleiſle*, which runs north-eaſt, and is about twenty-three miles over in its narroweſt part. On the weſt it has the gulph of *St. Lawrence*, and on the ſouth and eaſt, the *Atlantic Ocean*. *Cape Race*, or *Raz*, the moſt ſouthern part of the iſland, lies in north latitude 46. 45. the moſt northern point is in latitude 51. 30. ſo that the greateſt length of the iſland, from ſouth to north, is 280 miles. *Cape Rye*, its moſt weſterly point, lies in north latitude 47. 35. and, between it and *Cape Race*, the diſtance is about 80 leagues, or 240 miles. Newfoundland

AUTHORS differ widely in the account they give of its climate and produce. Some aſſert, that the ſky is almoſt conſtantly clear and ſerene; that here are beautiful foreſts and verdant fields, covered with ſtraw-berries, *&c.* that the buſhes are nothing but raſp-berries of a delicious taſte and flavour; that here are exceeding good waters, very fruit-

ful vales; and that there is here a kind of rye, which grows naturally without culture, and is very nouriſhing; and that the iſland abounds with all ſorts of game. Others, on the contrary, repreſent it as a frightful country, and aſſert that the whole iſland is almoſt one continued rock, *&c.* In order to reconcile theſe oppoſite deſcriptions, ſays *F. Charlevoix*, we muſt diſtinguiſh the different parts of the iſle, which have been viſited by *Europeans*. It is true, adds he, that the ſouthern and eaſtern coaſts do not commonly enjoy a very ſerene ſky, becauſe of their neighbourhood to the great bank, which is almoſt conſtantly covered with a thick fog. But in the northern and weſtern parts the ſky is very clear, both in ſummer and winter. As for the innermoſt parts of the country, there is nothing certain concerning them, it being almoſt impoſſible to travel far into the iſland. Among thoſe who have travelled fartheſt, ſome, perhaps, may have obſerved beautiful vales, whilſt others, who went another way, could perceive nothing but ſteep and barren rocks.

THERE are a great many fine bays all round *Newfoundland*, but thoſe on the eaſt and ſouth coaſts are beſt known. Thoſe on the eaſt ſide are *Bonaviſta*, *Trinity*, and *Conception*, which ſtretch themſelves to the ſouth-weſt; *Torbay*, *Capelin*, *St. John's Harbour*, the *Bay of Bulls*, *Freſh-water Bay*, and others; for there is no ſhore in the world better accommodated with excellent harbours: and the bays on the eaſt and ſouth coaſts are ſo near each other, that nothing could be more commodious for an eaſy communication, were there inhabitants that wanted it. On the ſouth there are the bays of *Biſcay*, *St. Mary's*, *Placentia*, bay of *Fortune*, or *St. Peter's*, and the bay of *Deſpair*, going from eaſt to weſt; but the moſt famous and conſiderable of them is the bay of *Placentia*.

THE chief and almoſt only trade and buſineſs here, is fiſh; whereof there is ſuch plenty in this ſea, that all the world almoſt might be ſupplied from it, all ſorts being taken here in immenſe quantities; but the principal fiſhery here regarded is that of cod, whereof, at leaſt 500 ſail of ſhips are laden every year for *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, *England*, and other parts. The main fiſhery is on the great bank, and on the other banks about this iſland, as alſo all along the coaſt. The fiſhing ſeaſon is from ſpring till *September*. Train oil is drawn off the livers of the fiſh, which are thrown up in heaps when the cod is cured; and from thence is drawn all the oil that comes from *Newfoundland*.

THE

THE great bank of *Newfoundland* is a vaſt mountain concealed under water. According to the moſt accurate ſea-charts, its ſouthern extremity lies in or about the 41ſt degrees of north latitude, and its northern extremity in 49. 25. However, thoſe two extremities are ſo pointed, that it is not eaſy to mark its limits that way. Its greateſt breadth from eaſt to weſt, is about ninety marine *Engliſh* leagues, between 42. 30. and 51. 30. of longitude weſt from *London*. The depth in various places is commonly five, twenty-five, and ſixty fathom. But whatever be the dimenſions or figure of this bank, it is covered with a vaſt quantity of ſhells, and ſeveral kinds of fiſh of all ſizes, moſt of which ſerve for food to the cod-fiſh, whoſe number here ſeems to equal the grains of ſand on the bank itſelf. Between two and three hundred veſſels have loaded here annually for two centuries, and yet this vaſt conſumption has produced no alteration in their plenty.

THE next bank is called the *Green Bank*. The charts make it about 120 miles long, and about 50 over, where broadeſt: it lies off the ſouth coaſt of *Newfoundland*. The other banks are not conſiderable enough to deſerve particular notice, and their ſhape and ſituation may be ſeen, in ſome good ſea-chart, whoſe proper buſineſs it is to deſcribe ſands and ſoundings.

THE great ſtrand, or drying place for fiſh, which is about a league in extent, lies between two ſteep hills, one of which, on the ſouth-weſt, is ſeparated from the ſtrand by a ſmall rivulet, which runs out of the channel, and forms a kind of lake, called the little bay. Here they catch plenty of ſalmon. The great ſtrand may contain at once wherewithal to load threeſcore ſhips. There is another leſſer ſtrand for the uſe of the inhabitants, who fiſh all along the coaſt. On both theſe places fiſh may be laid to dry without danger.

THE firſt ſettlements were made here by the *Engliſh*, in 1610; and the *French* were permitted to ſettle here in the reign of king *Charles* II. but were obliged to quit the iſland by the peace of *Utrecht*, in 1713, only they were left at liberty to dry their nets on the northern ſhores. About the cloſe of the late war, the *French* ſurprized this iſland, and took poſſeſſion by capitulation of *St. John's*, on the 27th of *June* 1762; but were ſoon after compelled to leave it by our forces in *September* following. By the fifth article of the enſuing definitive treaty of peace, the ſubjects of *France* have a liberty of fiſhing and drying on a part of the coaſts of the iſland of *Newfoundland*, ſuch as is ſpecified in the thirteenth

teenth article of the treaty of *Utrecht*; alſo the liberty of fiſhing in the gulph of *St. Lawrence* at the diſtance of three leagues from all the coaſts belonging to *Great Britain*; and at the diſtance of fifteen leagues from the coaſts of the iſland of *Cape Breton*. The iſlands of *St. Pierre* and *Miquelon* are beſides ceded to them by the ſixth article, to ſerve as a ſhelter for their fiſhermen; but they are not to fortify theſe iſlands. By the eighteenth article of the ſaid peace, his catholic majeſty deſiſts from any pretenſions in favour of his ſubjects, to the right of fiſhing in the neighbourhood of the iſland of *Newfoundland*.

State of the Newfoundland *trade.*

THERE are two ſorts of trade in regard to the *Newfoundland* fiſhery; the one, and perhaps the more profitable, conſidering the riſque is leſs, is that driven by the fiſhers themſelves, who only victual and man their ſhips at *Biddeford*, *Pool*, *Dartmouth*, and other weſtern ports chiefly, and go away early to fiſh, having the hands and the ſhips neceſſary. The other is, when the maſters ſail directly to *Newfoundland*, to purchaſe cargoes of fiſh of the abovementioned fiſhers, or of the inhabitants of their ſtages. Theſe traders purchaſe their cargoes with bills of exchange, at two months date, which are very ſeldom proteſted. The fiſh that is ſhipped for *Great-Britain* and *Ireland* is inconſiderable, in compariſon to what is ſent to *Portugal*, *Spain*, and *Italy*. Some fiſh is alſo ſhipped for *Barbadoes*, and the other ſugar iſlands.

BESIDES the great profit which particular merchants make by this fiſhery, conſidering the ſeamen it conſtantly breeds, the tradeſmen it maintains, and the ſhipping it requires, the increaſe of the national ſtock is no leſs than 3 or 400,000 *l.* yearly; for a ſhip of 100 tons, with the charge only of victual, and fiſhing-tackle for twenty hands, ſhall bring to market in *Portugal*, *Spain*, or *Italy*, 3000 *l.* worth of fiſh, and clear frequently not leſs than 2000 *l.* to the proprietors; ſo that 150 ſuch ſhips only will clear 300,000 *l.* and conſequently increaſe ſo much the public and private ſtock.

IF we were to pay due attention to our fiſheries at *Newfoundland*, the gulph and river of *St. Lawrence*, the coaſt of *Nova Scotia*, and *Cape Breton*, and here at home to our herring-fiſhery on the coaſt of *Scotland*; we ſhould have no room to envy the wealth or opulence of any other nation. Theſe are true mines of greater value, as well as cheaper wrought, than thoſe of *Mexico* and *Peru*: and indeed, they ſeem as if they would fully anſwer all the purpoſes and exigencies of the nation.

THE fiſheries in *Holland* are well known not only to have been the firſt riſe of that republic, but the grand prop and ſup-

port

port of all their commerce and navigation. This branch of trade is of ſuch unſpeakable concern to the *Dutch*, that in their public prayers, it is appointed to be mentioned, when they pray to the ſupreme being, "That it would pleaſe him "to bleſs the government, the lords the ſtates, and alſo their "great and ſmall fiſheries."

WHENCE, it requires no argument to enforce the neceſſity of our exerting ourſelves in this valuable branch of commerce; for, if other nations ſhall enjoy ſo certain and ſo important a nurſery for ſeamen, and we ſhall neglect the ſame, it does not require the gift of prophecy to foreſee, who muſt one day obtain the ſuperiority in maritime power.

UPON this point then ſeems to turn, in a great meaſure, the very being and ſecurity of this kingdom, with regard to its freedom and independency; and what more need be urged to rouze the *Britiſh* nation, to leave nothing undone, which ought to be otherwiſe, for the advancement of our fiſheries of every kind?

WITH reſpect to thoſe which are upon our own coaſt of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and on the coaſt of our *American* plantations, no nation can pretend to deprive us of our natural rights of fiſhing in theſe parts; and, if we ſhall think proper to indulge other ſtates with the like privileges of fiſhing upon our own coaſts, and reaping unſpeakable advantages thereby, is it not the worſt of policy, is it not ſuperlative infatuation, to ſuffer other rival nations to grow rich and powerful by this commerce at our own doors, while we ſhamefully neglect it?

HOWEVER adviſeable, we ſay, it may be to tolerate and connive at the fiſheries of foreigners upon our coaſt, yet this, which is only a matter of favour and indulgence, ſhould not be conſtrued as a matter of right; for it ſeems ſomething unjuſt and unreaſonable, that the fiſh of our own ſeas ſhould be caught and ingroſſed by ſtrangers, in prejudice of our natural right, ſince it will appear, we apprehend, that his majeſty of *Great Britain*, notwithſtanding the indulgence granted for a promiſcuous fiſhing in the *Britiſh* ſeas, has a right to reſume his authority, and permit none to fiſh therein, without his ſpecial licence, as hath been heretofore obtained from his predeceſſors, for many ages: nor can it be eſteemed unreaſonable, if, in conſequence of ſuch right in the crown of *Great-Britain*, an abſolute interdiction ſhould be made, to prevent ſuch foreigners taking the bread out of our mouths.

IT

It is greatly to be doubted, whether any nation would grant us the like privileges, had nature given them the ſame advantages. But it is a received truth, that the ſovereignty of the *Britiſh* ſeas is the moſt precious jewel of the *Britiſh* crown, and next, under God, the principal means of our wealth, and our ſecurity as a free people; and this certainly appertaineth to the kings of *Great Britain* by immemorial preſcription, continual uſage, and poſſeſſion, the acknowledgment of all our neighbouring ſtates, and the ſenſe of the municipal laws of the kingdom: and this right hath been inſiſted on many hundred years by the kings of *England.*

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—— IV. ſucceeds his father Jayme II. king of Arragon, xxi. 58. Eſpouſes Leonora of Caſtile, 59. Manages foreign affairs with ſpirit and ſucceſs, ib. but is very unhappy in his family, 60. Pedro marries Maria of Navarre, 61. The king dies ſincerely beloved by his ſubjects, ib.

—— V. ſucceeds his father Ferdinand in Arragon, xxi. 124. Applies himſelf to the affairs of government, quaſhes a conſpiracy, and ſettles every thing in Sardinia, 125. Adopted by the queen, he becomes maſter of Naples, and forces her to take ſhelter elſewhere, 127. Returns home and takes Marſeilles, with the reaſons for his return, 128. Miſunderſtanding with Caſtile, and reſolves on another expedition into Italy, 129. The true reaſon for his being in perpetual action abroad, ib. Invades Gerbes, and worſts the king of Tunis, 130. Is bent on the conqueſt of Naples, ib. Involves himſelf in a war with the duke of Milan and the Genoeſe, 131. In a ſea-engagement he is beaten and taken priſoner, with ſeveral others, ib. Is landed at Savona, and conducted to Milan, 132. Draws over the duke, who enters into a new treaty with him, and is diſmiſſed with the other priſoners, 133. The ſtates of Arragon, Valentia, and Catalonia, grant him large ſupplies, 134. A powerful confederacy formed by the Italian princes againſt him, 135. He becomes ſole maſter of Naples, and is acknowledged king, with his ſon Ferdinand as ſucceſſor, 135. Gives law through all Italy, 136. Receives his nephew Carlos kindly at Naples, 137. Settles the diſputes between that prince and his father Juan of Navarre, 138. Freſh troubles throws Alonſo into a fever, and he dies, ib. His great character, ibid. Declares by will his brother Juan of Navarre his heir in Spain, 139, and gives Naples to his natural ſon Ferdinand, ib.

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—— II. ſucceeds his father Hercules II. duke of Modena, xxxvii. 458. Account of him and his three marriages without any iſſue, ib. Adopts Cæſar d'Eſte, ib.

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—— IV. or II. ſucceeds his father Francis I. duke of Modena, with his character, marriage, and iſſue, xxxvii. 459.

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Charles of Anjou reſigns the vicariate of Tuſcany and ſenatorial dignity to the pope, xxv. 508. xxxvi. 34. Made king of Sicily by the pope, xxviii. 135. On Urban's death, his ſucceſſor Clement IV. clogs his bull of inveſtiture to him with ſeveral articles, ib. (D). Arrives at Rome, 136. The barons of Puglia correſpond ſecretly with him, notwithſtanding their promiſes to Manfred, ib. He and his wife crowned in St. Peter's church, 137. The cities of both kingdoms almoſt ſubmit to him, who oppreſſes his new ſubjects by his officers and ſoldiers, 138. Profuſe donations to the Puglians, and preparations for an expedition to Africa with St. Lewis, 141. He concludes a peace with the king of Tunis, ib. His cruelty in publicly beheading Conradin and other priſoners at Naples, ib. The king of Tunis becomes tributary, 142. Gregory X. choſen pope, and his reception at Puglia by Charles, who reduces the Gibellines of Rome and Tuſcany, ib. Reſolves to make Naples his reſidence, which he beautifies and fortifies, with an account of the number and privileges of the Seggi, or Piazze there, 143 (G). Complaints againſt him in the council of Lyons, and the pope's admonition to him, and, on Gregory's death, Innocent V. is choſen pope, 144. Charles has the ceſſion of the title to the kingdom of Jeruſalem, ibid. On Innocent's death, Adrian V. choſen contrary to Charles's deſign, and he dying John XXI. or XXII. is choſen, who crowns Charles king of Jeruſa-

lem,

lem, ib. Nicholas III. choſen pope, 145. Charles makes preparations againſt Jeruſalem and Conſtantinople, with his great power at this time, and greatly oppreſſes the Sicilians, with an inſtance of this towards the farmers, ib. (H). Why pope Nicolas reſolves to humble him, ib. His immenſe armament againſt Greece, 146. A conſpiracy carried on againſt him by John de Procida, ib. but diſturbed by the pope's death, pope Martin eſpouſing his intereſt, while John's plot goes on, 147. Beſieges Meſſina by ſea and land, with the brave reſiſtance of the inhabitants, and even the ladies, 150. Raiſes the ſiege of Meſſina, and precipitately evacuates Sicily, the Arragonian fleet taking ſeveral of his gallies, ib. Both kings agree to decide their quarrel by a duel at Bourdeaux, 151. The two kingdoms diſjoined, Naples being the ſeat of the French, and Palermo of the Arragonians, ib. Hangs ſeveral rioters in Naples, and the prince of Salerno ſaved by Conſtantia's generoſity, 153. He fits out another armament from Naples againſt Sicily, and how diverted to Reggio, which he beſieges, but obliged to retire, ib. Marching to Rome, he is crowned there king of Naples, and he defeats Mainfroy, who is killed in battle, and makes himſelf maſter of the Two Sicilies, xxv. 497. xxix. 219. Crowned king of Naples at Rome, with the brave exploits of the exiles under him, xxxvi. 23. A peace made with the Piſans, and Gregory X. choſen pope, 31. Forces the Florentines to readmit the exiled Gibelines, ib. Succeſſes in Africa, and death ſoon after, with his appointing count d'Artois regent, xxviii. 154. xxxvi. 38.

Charles prince of Salerno crowned king of Sicily by the pope at Rieti, xxviii. 156, having been releaſed by the treaty of Oleron, with its articles, 157. Pope Nicholas abſolves him from this agreement, but through the king of England a truce is concluded between king Charles and king James, ib. Favour to the Gaetans, and his eldeſt ſon Charles Martel crowned king of Hungary, on the death of his uncle Ladiſlaus, 158. Celeſtine V. elected pope, and creates twelve cardinals, friends to that prince, and reſigns, Boniface VIII. being choſen, 160, who mediates a peace between them, with king James's motives for deſerting the Sicilians, ib. He cultivates the arts of peace at Naples, with his death and character, 167. Account of his iſſue, ib. (M).

——, ſon of Ladiſlaus by Margaret, is proclaimed king of Naples, but being overpowered by a faction, who proclaim Lewis II. he quits Naples, and retires to Gaeta, 168.

—— of Naples, king of Hungary, on a revolt of the nobles is murdered, xlii. 41. Fate of his murderers, ib.

Charles the emperor perſuaded by the pope to go again into Italy, where the empreſs is crowned, xlii. 207. In his return he dies of poiſon, with his character and iſſue, 208. xxv. 251.

—— le Groſs, emperor, called to the throne on the death of Carloman of France, xxxii. 217. Pretences of the nobility for this, and his character, 218. Enters into a war with the Normans, who come up the Seine with a large fleet and beſiege Paris, 219. Succours brought by Henry of Saxony, and his murder in attacking them, ib. The emperor goes to its relief, 220, who by a ſum of money induces them to withdraw and go into Burgundy, ib. Declining ſtate of Charles, 221. Depoſed and ſucceeded by Arnold of Bavaria, ib. Comes into Italy, and is crowned king by the archbiſhop of Milan, xxv. 256, alſo emperor by the pope at Rome, who ſolicits his aſſiſtance againſt the Saracens, &c. ibid. He ſucceeds his brother Lewis king of Germany, 257. The Normans ravaging France and Germany, the emperor makes a diſhonourable peace, ib. Why depoſed in a diet at Friburg, 259. Arnulph, Carloman's natural ſon, choſen, and Charles, deſerted and decrepid, dies ſoon after, being the laſt of the Carlovingian race, with his character and iſſue, ib. (E).

—— of Luxemburg, intrigues by Philip of Valois in his favour, and is choſen king of the Romans, and crowned by his own party, xxix. 315. The particulars he engaged to perform when with the pope at Avignon, 326 (O). Succeeds Lewis of Bavaria in the empire, 318. xxxvi. 118. His education, qualities, and exploits, previous to this event, xxix. 318. Succeeds his father blind John, who was ſlain at the battle of Creſſy, in the throne of Bohemia, 319 (R). His pious exclamation on the news of Lewis's death, and is acknowleged king of the Romans and emperor by many imperial cities, ib. tho' affronted in ſeveral places, ib. (S). He and his ſon viſit king Charles at Paris xxiii. 473. Why he chaſtiſes Frankfort by a high fine, and is crowned with his conſort, xxix. 321. Impoſes new tolls on rivers, which Straſburg refuſes to pay, 322. This failing, he mortgages the imperial domains, and allows others to redeem thoſe already mortgaged, ib. Sends ſuccours to the empreſs-dowager of the Low-countries againſt her ſon William, whom ſhe defeats, 324, but defeated in her turn, and obliged to fly to England, the monarch of which effects an accommodation, ib. After ſeveral wholeſome regulations in a progreſs through Alſace, takes the field againſt the Swiſs, but retires,

retires, with the occaſion, 326. After the commotions are ſettled in Germany, and the emperor's other proceedings, he ſets out for Italy, and is crowned at Milan, and with his conſort alſo at Rome, 327. He ſneaks out of town the ſame day, and confirms his promiſes to the detriment of the empire, but is inſulted in different places on his return, 328, and reproached in a letter from the poet Petrarch, ib. (X). He ſupports the Guelfs againſt the Gibelines, who eſpouſed the intereſts of the empire, with the troubles of the north of Germany, and the confuſion he finds at his return, 329. Convokes a diet at Nuremberg, in which the emperor veſts the right of voting entirely in the count Palatine, which the princes of Bavaria proteſt againſt, and, among other decrees, the famous Golden Bull is enacted, 330. Another diet at Mentz, prepares a feſtival, in which each elector exerciſes his peculiar function, 330. Marches againſt the dukes of Bavaria and their confederates, 331, who agree to an accommodation, ibid. His return to Bohemia, is wholly engroſſed in amaſſing wealth, and enlarging his hereditary dominions, 332. The incorporation of Sileſia and Luſatia involves him in a war, and how treacherouſly terminated, ib. (A). He encourages learning, remonſtrates againſt the extravagance of the clergy, and applies himſelf with extraordinary care to adminiſter juſtice, 333. Inexcuſably remiſs in the affairs of Italy, and he ſells the imperial juriſdictions, &c. there, with a difference between him and the pope, and a flat refuſal given by the diet to the nuncio's demand, 334. To pacify the pope, he publiſhes the famous Caroline Bull, and what, ib. (B). The empreſs delivered of Winceſlaus, the emperor neglects the affairs of the empire, and grows extremely covetous, 335. Sells the landgraviate of Alſace to the biſhop of Straſburgh, with the origin of landgrave, ib. (C). This acquiſition occaſions a war, which is ſoon terminated by a peace, 336. The German princes in vain ſolicited for ſuccour by Peter Luſignan king of Cyprus, ib. He effects an accommodation between the pope and Viſconti, 337. Quarrels with the king of Hungary, but an accommodation is effected by the pope, ib. He marries the daughter of Bugiſlaus duke of Pomerania, projects great deſigns, and, among other things, makes the abbots of Fulda, Weiſſemburg, Kempten, and Mourbach, princes of the empire, ib. Has an interview with the pope at Avignon, and engages to march into Italy againſt the uſurpers of church lands, and thoſe belonging to the empire, 338. Yields the ſovereignty of Dauphiny to France for a dinner at Villeneuf, ib. Marches into Italy, with his ſucceſſes, and peace made with the Viſconti, 340, but he revokes the privileges of the rebellious towns, and reſtores them again for money, ib. Accompanies the pope to Rome, leading his horſe by the bridle, and holding his ſtirrup, with the coronation of the empreſs in St. Peter's, ib. Purchaſes Brandenburg for his ſecond ſon, 343. He viſits Germany, and bribes the electors, who chuſe his ſon Winceſlaus king of the Romans, ib. He ſells towns, ſo as to be ſaid to have plucked the eagle, makes a journey to Paris, with his entry there, and declares the dauphin perpetual vicar of Arles, 344. Erects an univerſity and archbiſhopric in Prague, xlii. 164. Declares war againſt the marquis of Brandenburg, who is obliged to reſign, ib. Brings to Prague the relics of St. Vitus, beautifies his capital, and reduces the laws into writing, 165. Cauſes his ſon Winceſlaus to be crowned, when two years old, and raiſes the ſiege of Straſburgh, ib. Gets his ſon choſen king of the Romans, ib. Death, character, marriages, and iſſue, xxix. 344 (C). His anſwer to the princes intreating him to quit Bohemia, 345. Account of his edicts and tranſactions, and cannon ſuppoſed to have been firſt uſed in his reign, ib. (D).

Charles V. elected emperor, xxvi. 280. Proclaimed, xxvii. 299. His diſſimulation, xxvi. 295. Treaty with the pope, 296. His ſucceſs in Italy, ib. Concludes a treaty at Cambray with Francis I. 299. Conferences between him and pope Clement VII. at Bologna, where he is crowned, and afterwards ſets out for Germany with Campegio, 300. He and the catholic princes enter into a league, and publiſh an edict for the Romiſh religion, 302. Reggio and Modena adjudged by him to the duke of Ferrara, ib. Returns to Italy, 302. An alliance renewed between him and the pope at Bologna, ibid. Triumphant entry into Rome, 306. Preparations for a war with Soleyman, and paſſes into Italy, but could not draw the Venetians into a league, xxvii. 338. Raiſes a powerful army and fleet againſt Soleyman in Africa, 340. A conference between him and Francis, but nothing concluſive, 351. Charles's edict for appeaſing pope Boniface, xxviii. 164. Is a candidate with Francis I. and the averſion between them on his gaining it, xxiv. 145. Yields the iſland of Maltha to the grand maſter of Rhodes, xix. 177. xxi. 239. Difficulties about coming, &c. removed, xix. 178. Conteſt about the naming a biſhop yielded to him, and joins forces with him againſt the Turks, 185. The emperor's ſucceſsful attempt in Africa, 196. xviii. 429. Gives aſſiſtance to Haſſan king of Tunis, 429. Expedition to that ſiege, ib. His navy and camp

camp how supported with all neceſſaries, 430. The ſiege ſucceſsfully carried on, 431 (B). The place taken, 432. Entry into Goletta, and reſolves to beſiege Tunis, ib. Reception of the brave Simoni and his 7000 ſlaves, 436. Horrid carnage committed by the Germans on the Tuniſeans, 437. Above 200,000 periſh by their cruelty, ib. Terms of vaſſalage to which he reduces Muley Haſſan, ib. (F). His fleet ſhipwrecked, and his arrival in Sicily, 438. Raiſes a new armado in favour of Muley Haſſan, 444. Sells his Indian pretenſions to Portugal, ix. 390. Burns two Jewiſh impoſtors, xiii. 392 (O). Aſſiſts the Tremecens againſt Barbaroſſa, xviii. 273. Defeats and kills him, 275. Arms againſt his brother Hayradin, 279. Beſieges Algiers, 282. Harraſſed by rains, &c. 284. Forced to raiſe the ſiege, 285. Meets with a freſh ſtorm, ib. Obtains a ſubſidy from Spain after great diſturbances, xxi. 224. Appointing cardinal Adrian regent of Caſtile, he embarks and lands at Sandwich, ib. Is met by the king of England, and, after making this monarch umpire between him and France, embarks and lands at Fluſhing, ib. War hot in Italy between him and Francis I. 227. Treaty with Henry VIII. but its views broken by the death of pope Leo, and cardinal Adrian choſen pope, ib. Lands at Dover, with the effects on Wooliey, xxiv. 145. Concludes a treaty with Henry, and ſails for Spain, xxi. 227. A full pardon read from a magnificent theatre, with ſome exceptions, 228. His jocular anſwer to a buſy informer, ibid. The Italian princes negotiate a league againſt him, 230, but are diſappointed in obtaining Francis's liberty, ib. The holy league in Italy concerted againſt him, 233, into which Wooliey brings Henry, 234. Two kings at arms from England and France demand an audience of the emperor, and declare war againſt him, 236. Strange meſſages between Francis and the emperor, which end in a challenge, but without effect, 237. The ſtates own Philip as heir, and various ſucceſſes in Italy, ib. Treaty concluded at Barcelona between him and pope Clement VII. with the conditions, ib. Concludes a peace with Venice, and promiſes to reſtore Francis Sforza, who ſubmitted, 238. Gives Tripoli and Goſa to the knights of Jeruſalem, 239. Interview with the pope and French king, 240. Ranſom paid him by Francis, part of which goes to England, ib. Orders the opinions about Henry of England's marriage to be collected, ib. His precaution in defending his dominions againſt France, ib. From the too great expence of the conqueſt of Coron, quits it, 243. His expedition into Africa, and reducing Gouletta, 244. Defeats Barbaroſſa, takes Tunis, and reſtores Muley Haſſein, who becoming his vaſſal, cedes Goletta, 245. Reſolves to attack Algiers, but fails, 246. The war breaks out with Francis I. upon the death of the duke of Milan, ibid. Invades France, and beſieging Marſeilles, is obliged to raiſe it, 247. xxxvi. 480. Attacked by the French upon one ſide, and by the Turks on the other, he obtains ſubſidies from Caſtile and Arragon, xxi. 248. The Turkiſh fleet burn and pillage ſeveral places, but Doria takes twenty galleys, ib. Truce with France, the pope, and the Venetians, ib. Meets with ſeveral cauſes of mortification, 250. The empreſs dies, 251. Her iſſue, ib. On Ghent revolting he paſſes through Paris to reduce them, 252. His reception there and throughout France, ib. Incident of dropping a ring before the ducheſs d'Eſtampes, and the intent, ib. Interview with the pope, 254. Compels the duke of Cleves to ſubmit, 257. Goes into Germany, and makes cruel war on the Proteſtants, 259. Two great projects of his miſcarry, 261. Reſolves to return to Spain, but embarraſſed by the conjunction of the French and Turks, 262. Narrowly eſcapes from Maurice of Saxony, ibid. Marches an army towards the Low Countries, 264. Large ſupplies from Spain, ib. Vigorous war in the Low Countries, 265. 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Charles, Ferdinand's grandſon, ſucceeding to the Spaniſh monarchy, (See Charles V. emperor) writes to the Neapolitans, and confirming Cordona their viceroy, arrives in Spain from Bruſſels, xxviii. 260. Concludes a treaty with the king of France at Noyon, 261. The Spaniards openly take up arms againſt his governors, ib. Makes himſelf maſter of the Milaneſe, 262. He and the pope make an alliance, 266. Prepares for an expedition into Africa, and, after defeating the Moors, and making a progreſs through Sicily, arrives at Naples, 269. His birth and education, xxx. 1. Declared of age at fifteen, and made governor of the Low-Countries, ſucceeding alſo to Spain on Ferdinand's death, 2. Is a candidate for the Imperial throne, but Francis I. is his competitor, and the crown offered to Frederic the Wiſe, of Saxony, who declines it in favour of Charles, ibid. Elected emperor at Franckfort, and crowned at Aix la Chapelle, 3. Has, before his coronation, an interview at Canterbury with Henry VIII. of England, and convokes a diet at Worms, ibid. The Spaniards, who take up arms againſt him, are reduced, ib. Sets out for Spain, 7. He firſt viſits England, and enters into an alliance with Henry, ibid. His allies become jealous of him, and aſſociate to expel the Spaniards out of Italy, 10. Alliance formed againſt him, who endeavours to reconcile himſelf with the king of France and the pope, 13. Makes peace with the confederates, and confers with the pope at Bologna about reducing the proteſtants, with the reſult, 15. Crowned there, and his further proceedings, ib. Exerting himſelf for ſecuring the Imperial dignity to his brother Ferdinand, is oppoſed by the duke of Saxony, &c. 17. Reaſons for conſenting to an accommodation with the proteſtants, 20. Repairs again to Italy, where he writes to the ſtates, and the import, 21. 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of Savoy, 145. But its progreſs checked by Humbert's death, to whoſe ſon Thomas the inveſtiture of his dominions is granted, ib. On the news of Jeruſalem being taken by Saladin, the emperor takes the croſs, whoſe example many others follow, 146. Vaſt number of adventurers, with the methods taken by the emperor for raiſing money, and his propoſal to Henry the Lyon accepted during his abſence, 147. Settles the government and ſucceſſion of his dominions, ſets out for Paleſtine, ib. Defeats the perfidious Greeks and the Turks, but is drowned, and buried at Tyre, 148.

Frederick II. conciliates the affections of the Germans by every method poſſible, xxix. 177. Succeſſes every where, and he concludes a treaty with Waldemar king of Denmark, and its ſtipulations, 178. Succeeds Otho as emperor, with his character, and propoſes his grandfather as his pattern, ib. Crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, 179. Divers ſalutary laws by that emperor, ib. The cities of Milan and Placentia hold out againſt him till Otho's death, 181. He convokes a diet at Goſlar, and receives the Imperial ornaments from Henry, to whom his brother Otho had delivered them, ib. Takes Thibaut of Lorrain priſoner, with his regulations in a diet at Frankfort, ib. Arrives in Italy, and is crowned at Rome by the pope, 182. Takes an oath on that occaſion to defend the rights of the Roman ſee, and ſends an army into Aſia, 183 (X). Proceedings after his coronation in the kingdom of Naples, ib. His ſon Henry crowned king of the Romans at Aix-la-Chapelle, 184. The pope's remonſtrance to him, and his anſwer, 186. They are reconciled, and have conferences together, 187. The emperor engages to marry the king of Jeruſalem's daughter, who arrives at Rome, ib. He prepares for his expedition, 188. Confederacy of the Lombard towns againſt the emperor retards it, and he convenes an aſſembly at Cremona, ib. Account of the aſſociated towns, who block up the paſſes againſt the king of the Romans, ib. (Z). He quarrels again with the pope, and their mutual reproaches, 189. Holds an aſſembly at Cremona, and a peace concluded with the Lombard towns, 190. Sets ſail for the Eaſt from Brundiſi, but puts back, 191. Upon which the pope declares that he incurred excommunication, and the towns of Lombardy revolt, 192. The emperor reſolved to be revenged on the ſee of Rome, is actually excommunicated, ib. The pope obliged to quit Rome, with the animoſity between the Guelphs and Gibelins revived, 193. The emperor embarks and ſails for Cyprus, then to Ptolemais, ib. His lieutenant in Italy excommunicated, with Frederick's cold reception in his kingdom of Jeruſalem, and why, ib. Concludes a truce with the Saracens, 194 (B). Sets out for Lyons; but on the ſurpriſe of Parma, he returns and inveſts it for ſeveral months in vain, 204. Attempt by poiſon on his life how prevented, with the fate of the traitors, 205. The emperor defeated by a vigorous ſally of the Parmeſans, 206. Retires to Naples, and, after a partition of his dominions among his children, dies; with ſome account of his eldeſt daughter, ib. (E). His character, 207 (G).

Frederick of Sicily choſen emperor, xxv. 447. Arrives at Rome, and goes for Germany, with only ſixty horſe, 448. Conceſſions to the ſee of Rome before his coronation at Aix-la-Chapelle, and he takes the croſs; with great efforts of the pope in favour of this emperor, 449. Methods uſed by him for ſoothing the clergy, 461. Marries Jolanta, daughter to the king of Jeruſalem, 462 (P). A peace between him and the cities of Lombardy, with the terms, 463. Excommunicated twice, 465. Goes to the Holy Land, and the pope enraged that he went without abſolution, ib. Concludes a truce with the Saracens, of which the pope makes a handle againſt him, 467. A peace between him and the pope, 468. Deſires the pope's mediation with the cities of Lombardy, and enters Italy with a formidable army, 473. Defeats the confederates in Lombardy with great ſlaughter, 474. Carries on the war in Italy with great fury, 476. After ravaging round Rome, he marches towards Naples, with his cruelty to the Croiſades, and accuſes the pope of ruining the Chriſtian affairs in Syria, 477. Seizes the prelates on their voyage to Rome, 478. Compels the cardinals to proceed to an election, when Innocent IV. is choſen, 479. Emperor rejects the preliminaries to an accommodation, 480. Plot againſt him diſcovered, and his hiring aſſaſſins to murder the pope, with the calamities in Italy from the war, 482. Signal victory ruins the emperor's affairs in Lombardy, and his competitor crowned by the pope's legate, 484.

—— of Naples addreſſes humbly the king of Spain, and Gonzales makes no ſmall progreſs towards the partition of that kingdom, xxi. 191.

—— Roger, the infant ſon of Conſtantia, receives the inveſtiture of Sicily from pope Celeſtine, xxviii. 99. She orders Marcoaldus and all the Germans to quit her dominions, ib. Obtains from pope Innocent III. the inveſtiture of Sicily for her ſon; but dying ſoon after, imprudently leaves the guardianſhip of him and the kingdom to the pope, with the conſe-

quence, 100. Creates the pope's brother, for his ſervices, count of Sora, 107. Aſſumes the adminiſtration, and marries Conſtantia, ſiſter to the King of Arragon, with the diſturbances in Puglia, 128. Elected emperor by many of the German princes, 109. Otho is intirely abandoned, and Frederick crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, with the conditions, 110. Crowned a ſecond time, when he gives Fondi in perpetuity to the Roman ſee; and why pope Honorius III. deſires him to reſign Sicily, with the conſequences, ib. Frederick, leaving Germany, is crowned emperor at Rome, 111. Holds a general parliament at Capua, with the proceedings there and elſewhere, ib. He baniſhes ſeveral prelates and barons in Puglia and Calabria, 112. Calls a parliament at Meſſina, with their proceedings, and the differences between him and the pope, ib. Though he gives ſome ſatisfaction to the latter, yet the differences increaſe, 113. His endeavours for appeaſing the pope; and whilſt employed in oppoſing the Infidels in Sicily, his queen Conſtantia dies, 113. A marriage concluded between the king and Jolanta, daughter to John de Brenna king of Jeruſalem, 114 (Z). Preparations for the conqueſt of his new kingdom, and, among other proceedings, embelliſhes Naples as his reſidence, ib. Erects an univerſity, with the privileges; alſo an high court, ib. (A). Marries Jolanta, 115. Holds a diet at Cremona; but the cities of Lombardy aſſociate againſt him, and he puts them to the ban, 116. He and the pope reconciled in a conference at Reale, and an accommodation made with the Lombards, ib. Still puts off his expedition to the Holy Land, and is excommunicated, 117. Death of Jolante, after being delivered of Conrad, ib. Proceeds to the Holy Land, and pope Gregory highly exaſperated, ib. The pope's army invades Puglia with ſucceſs, 118. Concluding a peace with the ſoltan, returns to Italy, and ſoon recovers his dominions, ib. Concludes a treaty with the pope, and its articles, ib. (B). Among other proceedings publiſhes a volume of laws for his hereditary dominions, and a ſtrict inquiſition againſt the Palatine heretics, 119 The pope's endeavours to reconcile the Guelph or aſſociated cities of Lombardy to the emperor ineffectual, ib. He puniſhes the chiefs of a revolt in Meſſina, with his other proceedings, 120. Re-eſtabliſhes the univerſity of Naples, and aſſiſts in perſon pope Gregory againſt the Romans, who had expelled him; but the rebels are obliged to ſubmit, 121. Reduces his rebellious ſon Henry in Germany, who marries Iſabel of England, and his younger ſon Conrad elected king of Germany, is crowned at Cologne, ib. Returns with an army to Lombardy, and gains a complete victory over the allies, after which moſt of their cities ſubmit; but is excommunicated, 122. Invades Ancona, and ravages the Roman territory, ib. The pope calls a council at Rome, with the ſucceſsful part Frederick acts againſt the church, ib. Death of popes Gregory and Celeſtine IV. with thoſe of the empreſs and his ſon Henry, 123. Innocent IV. choſen pope at laſt, with whom he refuſes a peace; and the pope holds a council at Lyons, with an account of his two deputies, 124. Frederick excommunicated here and depoſed; yet ſtill acknowledged by the Chriſtian princes, only a ſmall party in Germany chuſe the landgrave of Thuringia, who is killed the year after, 125. The pope encourages a conſpiracy againſt Frederick's life; and the conſpirators ſubmitting, are, with their relations, put to cruel deaths, ib. Parma is ſurpriſed by the Guelphs, and his fortified camp Victoria taken by the beſieged, 126. After this defeat his affairs decline in Germany and Italy, ib. Amidſt his preparations he dies, and his penitence, ib.

Frederick, on his brother's renunciation, crowned king of Sicily, xxviii. 161. Invades Calabria, and takes ſeveral places, ib. The ſiege of Meſſina by the duke of Calabria raiſed by him; and a conference between them, in which a ſhort truce is concluded, 164. Splendid embaſſy to the emperor Henry VII. at Genoa, and another at Piſa, 169. Why excommunicated by the pope; and he cauſes his eldeſt ſon Peter to be crowned, 173. Dying, is ſucceeded by Peter his ſon, 177.

—— of Sicily marries the king of Arragon's daughter, xxviii. 192. Peace with him renewed, and his marriage with Antonia del Balzo, after which they are crowned at Palermo, 194. His death, with his only daughter Mary ſucceeding, and the confuſions in that iſland, 195.

—— ſucceeds his nephew Ferdinand king of Naples, with his character, xxviii. 253. Receives the inveſtiture from the pope, and crowned at Capua, ib. Lewis of France publiſhes his claim to Naples, and enters into an alliance with the pope, 254. Overruns the Milaneſe, which Sforza recovers; but is betrayed again to the French, and rejects Frederick's offer of becoming tributary, 255. Retiring to France, reſigns the kingdom to Lewis, and the conſequences, 256. Death at Tours, and account of his iſſue, 257 (Z).

—— of Auſtria abſolved by the pope from his oath; but Leopold dying, all his hopes expire, xxix. 299.

—— of Thuringia nominated emperor by a party,

party, who resigns, for a consideration, in favour of Charles of Luxemburgh, xxix. 319.

Frederick of Austria why put to the ban, and his brother Ernest usurps his dominions, but an accommodation is made, xxix. 383. Among other investitures by the emperor at Constance, Frederick of Nuremburg created elector of Brandenburg, ib.

—— margrave of Misnia, why he departs from Constance in great wrath, but the emperor appeases him, xxix. 384.

——, count of Tyrol chosen administrator of Austria, xxix. 417.

—— III. duke of Austria succeeds Albert II. in the empire, xxix. 412. with an account of him, ib. (H). Endeavours to extinguish the schism, with other regulations made in a diet at Frankfort, 414 (I). where it is agreed to adhere to the neutrality, which is referred to the pope and council, ib. The emperor has an interview at Basil with pope Felix, whom he refuses to acknowledge; and the emperor's saying on rejecting Felix's offer, 415. War with his brother Albert VI. ended by a peace, ib. Sends Æneas Sylvius to Bohemia, who gains the inhabitants and Podiebrad over to his interest, 424. Invited by the pope to Rome, whose departure for Italy is retarded by a revolt in Austria, 425. Invests the duke of Austria with authority to levy troops for suppressing it, and sets out for Italy with young Ladislaus, &c. 426. Makes a very magnificent entry into Venice, and a present made him of a curious glass cupboard, which his jester breaks to pieces, with the emperor's remark thereon, ib. (O). Repairs to Ferrara, Bologna, and Florence; when joining Eleanora of Lisbon at Sienna, he takes an oath to the pope before he enters St. Peter's patrimony, with the form of it, ib. (P). Intercepts an embassy against him to the pope from the malecontents of Austria, 427. Justifies himself, 428. Is endangered by a tumult in Viterbo, and how he escapes, ib. He arrives at Rome, and is crowned king of Lombardy, 429. Married to Eleanora, and with her he is crowned emperor, ib. He and the pope ratify the concordata, and afterwards with his empress he visits the king of Naples; returns to Rome, and declines Sforza's invitation to Milan, ib. (Q). After creating Borsi duke of Modena, and Galeazzo a knight, and being royally received at Venice, he quits Italy with a contemptible character, and why, ib. On his return to Austria he postpones complying with the Thuringians and Austrians; but they compel him to an accommodation, in which Ladislaus is put under count Celley's tuition, 430. Which increases the latter's ambition, who is forced to retire to his own country, and Ladislaus crowned at Prague, ib. Frederick's backwardness, notwithstanding all remonstrances, 432. Two competitors dispute with him the succession to Ladislaus's dominions in Austria, 434. After mutual ravages, an accommodation made, ib. Storm ready to burst on his head prevented by him, 435. Sends Albert, the German Achilles, against Lewis of Bavaria, who retakes Donawert, and for his good management is created judge of state-crimes through all Germany, 436. Enters Vienna, and changes the magistrates, with a tumult among the people, and an insurrection against the emperor, who is besieged in the castle, 438. Relieved by Podiebrad, by whose means a treaty is concluded, which neither side observes, ib. They again have recourse to arms, and all efforts of reconciliation prove ineffectual, till Albert dies suddenly, when Sigismund yields to the emperor Ladislaus's portion of Austria, 439. After a war with the Hungarians, he restores their crown, and concludes a treaty with Matthias, and the emperor's demand of supplies of troops from Germany against the Turks ineffectual, ib. Indolence in not interposing in a revolt of Liege against its bishop, 441. Alarmed with the continual irruptions of the Turks, resolves on a journey to Rome, where he arrives, 444. He holds several consultations with the pope, and their issue, 445. Sets out on his return, ib. Invited by Charles of Burgundy to an interview at Triers, 448. But retires abruptly, and the reasons for the duke's incurring the emperor's suspicion, ib. (U). Indifference about his capital, visiting Maximilian in the Low Countries, and an accommodation with Matthias, 458. Quits the siege of Ghent, and erects Austria into an archduchy in favour of his grandson Philip, 461 (B). Enters into a negociation with Matthias, which is frustrated on purpose till the king dies, and the emperor then demands the throne of Hungary, 462. Retires from government to Lintz, where he dies from an amputation of his leg, and his observation thereon, 464. Account of him, and of his pacific but inconstant character, &c. ib. His device, and the explication, 465 (D). His epitaph and issue, ib. (E).

Frederick V. elector Palatine chosen king of Bohemia, xxx. 136. Accepts of that dignity, notwithstanding James of England's remonstrances, 137. His arrival and coronation with the electress Elizabeth at Prague, ib. Is acknowledged by Venice and Bethleem Gabor of Transylvania, ib. Secures the friendship of several princes, 141. The princes exhorting him to resign the crown, they send deputies to the states of his party, with

with an account of theſe, 142. Follows the Imperialiſts, and is attacked by the duke of Bavaria, by whom he is, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, utterly defeated at Weiſſenberg, 147. Reply to an officer who condoled his deſeat, ib. (Y). Repairs to the king of Denmark, and his wife delivered of Maurice at Cuſtrin, 149. Fruitleſs attempts towards a peace, ib. Reception in Holland, 150. Upon his diſappointments from James of England, he applies to the kings of Sweden and Denmark, ib. with the latter's ſending an embaſſy in his favour to Vienna, where the king of England likewiſe complains, and count Schwartzenburg ſent to that prince, 151. On the principal authors of the revolt in Bohemia being put to death, Frederick acquires new allies, 152. Imprudently diſmiſſes Chriſtiern and Manſfeldt, in compliance with king James's advice, when Tilly completes the conqueſt of the Palatinate, 157. Joined by Manſfeldt and Brunſwick at Bremen, 165. His death and character, 203.

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—— V. or the Young, having basely obtain'd the empire, in prejudice of his father, Henry IV. begins to change his conduct,

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Henry VI. or the Severe, succeeds his father Barbarossa as emperor, and inherits Sicily in right of his wife, xxix. 149. Why he marches an army into Italy, 150. Conciliates the affections of the Lombards, to strengthen him against the bastard Tancred, who is declared king of Sicily, ib. Celestin III. succeeding pope Clement III. crowns the emperor with the empress at Rome, and a remarkable circumstance in the ceremony, ib. The emperor, after taking several places, invests Naples, but is obliged to raise the siege, on account of a dreadful mortality, 151. Proceedings, and passing the Alps, ib. Builds a house at Coblentz for the Teutonic knights, ib. (K). Makes the empire hereditary in his own house, 153. Settles the affairs of the empire, and administers justice, with a remarkable saying on this occasion, and a description of his person and manners, ib. (L). Suspected of being privy to the murder of the bishop of Liege, ib. The manner in which he justifies himself in an assembly at Coblentz, 154. Acts against Bernard duke of Saxony, one of his confederates, and espouses the cause of a pretender to the crown of Denmark, who is taken prisoner, and obtains peace from Canute on very hard terms, 155. Courts the friendship of the king of England, 158. Why displeased at his uncle Conrad, who justifies himself, and is reconciled, 159. Confers the Palatinate on his son, ib. Returns to Italy, with the successes of his lieutenant in the kingdom of Naples, and the death of Tancred, his infant son succeeding, ib. Makes himself master of the two Sicilies, chiefly through his cruelty, 160. Savage treatment of Tancred's infant son, &c. notwithstanding his promise, ib. The empress delivered of a son, and, notwithstanding the emperor's precaution, the Sicilians rebel, ib. Invests the duke of Brunswic with the Palatinate, and his own infant son Frederick elected king of the Romans, 161. At the pope's solicitation he sends troops to the Holy Land, and his eloquent harangue prevails on all the assembly at Strasburgh to take the cross, and even Margaret dowager of Hungary inlists, ib. Chastises the Sicilians and Neapolitans, with a conspiracy against him at Palermo, 162. Perfidy to the Sicilian malecontents, ib. Empress instigating a general insurrection against the emperor, besieges him, 165. Sues for peace, which is granted him on unfavourable terms, and dies at Messina, with his character of a mixed nature, 164.

Henry VII. succeeds Albert I. as emperor, with some account of him before his election, xxix. 267 (S). Crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, and pronounces sentence of death against John the murderer of Albert, 268. Grants the investiture of Austria to Albert's sons, ib. (T). Celebrates the nuptials of his own son John with Elizabeth daughter of Wincesiaus late king of Poland, 269. After attending in person at the funerals of Adolphus and Albert, sends an embassy to the

the pope, who acknowledges him, with the conditions ſworn to by his deputies, 270. Why he reduces the dominions of the count of Wirtemberg, and expels the Jews from Germany, 271. Why ſolicited to march into Italy, and in a diet at Frankfort his ſon John appointed vicar, 272. Precautions taken by him before he ſets out, and the pope endeavours to thwart the emperor's meaſures, with the ſtate of Italy and Rome now, ib. Viſits ſeveral places in his way to Italy, receiving the ſubmiſſion of Milan and many other cities, and is crowned at Milan, 273. Through the pope's intrigues he is amuſed by Robert king of Naples, 275. The emperor preſents himſelf before Rome in order of battle, enters the city almoſt without oppoſition, and is crowned in the Lateran, 276. After a tumult, in which the emperor loſes 2000 men, he departs abruptly, 277. Concludes an alliance with Frederick II. king of Sicily, and beſieges Florence without ſucceſs, ib. Summoning Robert of Naples to appear as his feudatory, on refuſal he is put to the ban, with the ſentence denounced againſt him, ib. (Y). Joins his forces with thoſe of Frederick king of Sicily to attack Robert's dominions, 278. Advancing on that expedition to Benevento, he dies there, and how, 279 (Z). His character and iſſue, ibid.

Henry I. of England in danger of loſing his crown, through his mother's intrigues for her ſon Robert, and a compromiſe made, xxiii. 279. Totally defeats Lewis of France, 300. Forces him to accept peace on his own terms, ib. His two ſons, &c. ſhipwrecked, ib. Once more fortunate againſt William, his brother's ſon, and his confederates, 301. Excites the emperor Henry V. againſt Lewis, ib.

—— II. aſking the pope's aſſiſtance againſt his rebel ſon, the pontiff ſends a mandate for that purpoſe; and the chaſtiſement given Henry at Becket's tomb, xxv. 414.

—— V. ſucceeds his father, xxiii. 510. Demands of his ambaſſadors, 515. Embarks, and after beating a French ſquadron, lands in Normandy, 516. Takes Harfleur ſword in hand, and his propoſal for a negociation rejected by the French, 517. But being forced to fight, gains a complete victory at Agincourt, ib. His title to France acknowledged by the duke of Burgundy, and the other princes; but negociation failing, he is forced to depend on his ſword, 522. Reduces the moſt part of Normandy, 524. Policy in treating with the queen and duke of Burgundy, ib. In this confuſion the dauphin enters into treaty with the duke, ib. Surprizes Pontoiſe with all the treaſure there, 525.

Henry VI. proclaimed king of France, and Bedford regent, xxiv. 1. Entry into Paris, and coronation, 14. The Engliſh ſave with difficulty the caſtle of Rouen, where king Henry was, 15.

—— VII.'s treaty with the young ducheſs of Bretagne, and the ſeveral projects about her marriage, xxiv. 91. Preſſed to ſupport the young princeſs of Bretagne, ſends Maximilian aſſiſtance; with his demands on Charles VIII. of France, 92. Invades France, and after inveſting Boulogne, concludes the famous treaty of Eſtaples with that king, 94.

—— VIII. lands at Calais, and the emperor his mercenary, xxiv. 128. Fights the battle of the Spurs, takes Terouenne and Tournay, and then returns home, ib. Signs five treaties with France, and an account of them, ib. (D). Prohibits all intercourſe with Rome, and a ſentence of divorce publiſhed by Cranmer, after which he marries Anne Bulleyn, xxvi. 303. Withdraws his obedience, and aboliſhes the pope's authéthority, 304. Renews the treaty of alliance with Lewis VIII. of France, with the ſtipulations, xxix. 184. Gains the battle of Guinegate, 498. Propoſals to the Proteſtants embraced with joy, xxx. 28. Vanity and ambition, xxxvi. 492. Befriends Francis, with the pope's deſpondency, 496. Affairs of England with regard to him, and the place of interview changed to Marſeilles, 549. The pope and Francis go thither, where the former's niece is married to the duke of Orleans, 550. A private convention between them, ib.

—— of Arragon, his behaviour excites king Juan of Caſtile's indignation very highly, xx. 363. Is impriſoned, his conſort retiring to Valentia, 364. Comes privately into Caſtile, and is very well received, 421. Diſturbances in all parts of Spain, 422.

—— of Caſtile ſucceeds his father Alonſo, xx. 178. The regency falls to queen Berengara by the king's will, but Alvaro de Lara is choſen by the ſtates, 179.

—— count of Traſtemara, with a body of veterans from France, advances to Calahorra, and is proclaimed king of Caſtile, xx. 316. Inaugurated at Burgos, ib. Reſolves to perform his promiſes, for the better ſettling himſelf on the throne, 317. Marches to Toledo, while Pedro embarks with his vaſt treaſure, and the latter falls into his brother's hands, ib. Reſerves ſome mercenaries, among which are the Engliſh under Sir Hugh Calverly, 318. The ſtates give him all he could aſk, ib. Through the favour of the count de Foix, the pope, and France, he aſſembles an army, and enters Caſtile, 320. Beſieges Toledo, 321. Marches from thence to give his

his brother Pedro battle, and totally routs him, 322. Afterwards kills him in Bertrand's tent, 323. Acquires all Pedro's treasure to maintain the war against enemies on every side, ib. Marches into Portugal, 324. Pays his foreign troops, besides considerable gratifications and establishments, ib. His speech to the states on that occasion; and his fleet defeats the Portuguese and an English squadron, making the earl of Pembroke prisoner, 325. On the death of his brother Tello, he gives Biscay to his own son Juan, ib. Becomes master of Carmona, where Pedro's treasure lay, 326. Concludes a peace with Portugal, and a truce with Navarre and Arragon, ib. Marches into Portugal as far as Lisbon, and his fleet burns part of the lower town, 327. And compels him to a peace, ib. Also the king of Navarre, and a truce with Arragon is prolonged, 328. Enters into a treaty of marriage with Portugal, 329. A solid peace at length concluded with the king of Arragon, ib. Prescribes the terms of peace to Navarre, 331. His death, with strong suspicion of poison, ib.

Henry III. succeeds his father king Juan, when just eleven years old, xx. 346. The princes of the blood called to court, and gratified with places, ib. A council of regency formed, 347. Perplexed by the intrigues of the archbishop of Toledo and duke de Benevente, 348. Wearied out with continual disturbances, the king takes the administration upon himself, ib. Marries princess Catherine of Lancaster, and curtails pensions, 349. The princes and princesses of the blood unite in opposing the king, ib. Amidst these disputes he comes to Toledo, and the strange occasion, ib. (A). Persists in his own resolution, and triumphs over all the malecontents, 351. Renews the truce with Granada, 352. Resolves to make war on Portugal with all his force, ib. Acknowledges pope Benedict XIII. from whom he had withdrawn his obedience, 354. Sends an embassy to compliment Timur Bek or Tamerlane, who returns it, ib. The queen brought to bed of Maria, ib. Frugality, and with what generous view, 355. The queen delivered of Juan, and the king builds magnificent structures, ib. While meditating the subversion of the Mooriſh kingdom, he dies of slow poison, ib. His amiable character, ib. (B). Is succeeded by his son Juan, fourteen months old, 357. The queen and his uncle Ferdinand declared regents, 358.

—— IV. of Castile takes possession of the kingdom of Castile, xx. 393. Acts of grace and others of government performed by the king, ib. Makes war on the Moors with great force but little effect, 394. Espouses Joanna of Portugal, visits the coast, and makes an excursion to Ceuta, 395. A confederacy against him for a reformation in the government, 396. Upon which he has an interview with the king of Navarre, ib. Reconciliation with Isabella, and the honours done her, 424. Endeavours to surprize her and her husband Ferdinand, 425. Dies, 428. His character, 429.

Henry the Fat succeeds his brother Sancho VIII. king of Navarre, xxii. 453. His character and issue; a daughter, whom the states acknowledge heiress, also a natural son, ib. Is choaked with fat, 454.

—— II. succeeds his father d'Albret king of Navarre, xxii. 533. Recovers Navarre by Andrew de Foix lord of Esparre; but loses it soon, and is taken prisoner with Francis I. at the battle of Pavia, 534. Marries Margaret, that prince's sister, with his death, and personal history, ib. (A). Manner of educating Henry the Great, ib.

—— III. succeeds his mother in Navarre, with his marriage, and uniting that kingdom and France under the title of Henry IV. xxii. 537. Remarks on the present state of Navarre, ib. See Henry IV. of France.

—— the Honest, duke of Breslau, after triumphing over two other competitors, is acknowledged duke of Poland, xxxiv. 97. Defeats Uladislaus Lactatus, one of the competitors, and dies, ib.

—— duke of Anjou, how he comes to be proposed by Crasoski as a candidate for Poland, xxxiv. 140. The whole Polish diet for him, and the stipulations sworn to by his ambassadors; he is proclaimed, and an embassy sets out for France, 143. On his arrival at Cracow he is crowned king of Poland, and soon engages the affections of the Poles, ib. On the death of his brother Charles IX. he abdicates the crown, steals out by night, and returns to France, 144. Notwithstanding his measures for appeasing the Poles, they declare the throne vacant, 145.

—— of Burgundy, account of him, xxii. 4 (A). Also of Theresa, 6 (B). Confusion in the time of their marriage and ages, ib. (C). True account of the establishment of the sovereignty, 8. Government of the frontiers of Portugal given to him, 9. Consequences of this, and account of his sovereignty, ib. (D). What part of Portugal given him with Theresa, and their residence where, 11. Compels the Moorish king of Lamego to submit, and receive a Christian colony, 12. Assists Urraca with all his forces, and dies, 13. Mistakes in his monumental inscription, 14. His character, ibid.

—— cardinal-prince of Portugal, disappointed of the pontificate, and married to Joanna of Castile,

Caſtile, xxii. 234. Succeeds Sebaſtian king of Portugal, with his character, 252. Antonio cabals againſt his uncle, as do Philip II. of Spain and the pope, 253. The king continually chagrined, and why; with the different claimants to the ſucceſſion, 254. The king timid and unſteady, 255. Cites the claimants to produce their titles, 256. Obſtinate in wrong meaſures, 257. Conſents to a regulation, and the different claimants appear, ib. Antonio, provoking the king by his behaviour, is baniſhed, 258. Philip II.'s meaſures, with the king's obſtinacy in favour of him, and the ſtates oppoſition in vain, ib. Dies, and is the laſt monarch of the male line, 260. His character, ib. (F).

Henry of Orange, the operations of that prince and count Erneſt, xxxi. 263. Reduces Groll, and diſlodges the enemy from all their poſts on the Scheld, with other ſpirited ſucceſſes, 266. Tumult at Amſterdam quelled by that prince, 274. Takes advantage of the Spaniſh affairs, and inveſts Boiſleduc, with its vaſt ſtrength, and the diſpoſition of his army, 276. Takes forts Iſabella and Antonio at Boiſleduc, 278. The ſtadtholderſhip made hereditary in his family, 289. Takes Limburgh, &c. 301. Twelve thouſand Swedes join him at Botel, 304. His deſigns how fruſtrated, ib. Inveſts Breda, upon which d'Ayetone raiſes the ſiege of Maeſtricht, and the prince retreats in good order, 310. After the junction of the French and Dutch, that prince paſſes the Meuſe near Maeſtricht, and takes Tillemont, &c. 313. Jealouſy between that prince and the French marſhals, 314. Unſucceſsful attempt on Antwerp and Gueldres, with the defeat of the Dutch, and loſs of count Maurice de Naſſau, 324. Invades Flanders, but quits it, 330. Gets a repulſe before Hulſt, and the loſs of Erneſt de Naſſau, that prince riſes from the ſiege, ib. Sas Van Ghent ſurrenders to him, 337. Takes fort Moerſpeye by aſſault, thereby ſecuring Waes, 339. Death of that prince, 343. His character, 344.

—— I. king of France, diſturbances by Eudes's ſons quelled by him, and the county of Meulan forfeited, xxiii. 281. The nobility on the ſame footing as in former reigns, ib. (C). Troubles in Normandy, 282. Supports William the Baſtard in Normandy, ib. Grows jealous of him, aſſiſts his enemies, but with little ſucceſs, and has an implacable quarrel with him, 283. Cauſes his eldeſt ſon Philip to be crowned, ib. His oath, and Baldwin earl of Flanders appointed his guardian, 284. Dies of poiſon, and a council holden by the pope in France, with Henry's character, ib.

Henry II. ſucceeds his father Francis I. king of France, xxiv. 198. Breaks every injunction of his father, with the changes in his council, and ſome executions, 199. Permits a duel in his preſence, and his reſolution thereupon, ib. The dowager Eleanora retires to Portugal, and ſeven cardinals why ſent to Rome, 200. The Swiſs cantons are ſponſors for the princeſs Claude, ib. Sends ſuccours to the Scots, and French party there ſend Mary of Scotland into France, with the effects upon her, 201. The king makes a progreſs, and marries Joan heireſs of Navarre to the duke of Vendoſme, ib. Death of Lewis duke of Orleans, 202. The king's ſhocking ſeverity againſt the Proteſtants, and its effects on his underſtanding, 203. Fails in his attempt on Boulogne, ib. Advantageous treaty with England for reſtoration of Boulogne, &c. 204. Exceſſive remittances by the clergy to Rome reſtrained, and Guerin only beheaded for the ſeverity to the Vaudois in the laſt reign; and why buildings in Paris reſtrained, 205. Renders himſelf odious by calling in the Turks aſſiſtance, with the French writers excuſes for it, 206. Forbids money to be ſent to Rome, ib. Flaming interdict againſt the French Proteſtants, 207. The pope's legate obliged to act according to the parliament of Paris's reſtrictions, ib. The king advances with a fine army towards the Rhine, ſeizing Lorrain, Toul, Verdun, and Metz, 208. Extends his conqueſts in Alſace, but fails in his attempt on Straſburg, the confederate princes and the Swiſs obliging him to deſiſt, ib. Takes a turn through Luxemburg, and aſſiſts the duke of Barillon, 209. A truce made with the pope in Italy, ib. Invades the Low Countries, and takes Marienburg, &c. with the high antipathy between him and Mary of Auſtria, 214. French defeated in Italy, and the ſiege of Renti raiſed, with a conſpiracy againſt Metz defeated, 216. A truce between him and the emperor, 219. Pope's intrigues upon this by his nephew, but the truce broken, ib. Dilemma into which he is brought, and the intrigues of the families of Farneſe and Medicis, 221. The dauphin's marriage with Mary queen of Scots, 228. Source of the miſeries of France occaſioned by an interview at Peronne, ib. Dandelot's firm anſwer to the king about the maſs, and what happened thereupon, with the taking of Thionville, and intire defeat of De Termes, by count Egmont at Gravelines, ib. French affairs decline in Italy, 229. Marriage of princeſs Claude with the duke of Guiſe, and the conſtable's advice to the king for diſcarding ruinous maxims, with the conſequences of the peace to France,

231. Other marriages of the royal family, and an unfortunate diſaſter at a tournament, of which the king dies, with his character, iſſue, horoſcope, and device, ib. (H).
Henry III. eſcapes out of Poland, with the advice given him at Vienna by the emperor, and by the Venetians, xxiv. 284. His entertainment and progreſs till his arrival at Lyons, ib. Determines to continue the war againſt the Huguenots, 285. Breaks through all good reſolutions, and a conſpiracy againſt his life diſcovered, with his narrow eſcape, 286. Coronation, and marriage with Louiſa of Vaudemont, and the confederates remonſtrance, ib. Marſhals Montmorency and Coſſe how releaſed, with the king's deſire to Henry of Navarre, and his anſwer, 287. Two inſtances of the luxury at court, 290. The diſturbances there through Guiſe's bravoes, and the queen-mother negociates with her ſon and ſon-in-law to prevent a new war, 291. The king obliges the parliament to regiſter his edicts burſeaux, or money-bills, ib. Order of St. Michael having grown contemptible, the king creates that of the Holy Ghoſt, and with what view, 292. The queen relapſes into a deſire of making war, 293. A ſplendid embaſſy ſent into England to demand the queen for Anjou, and the conſtruction put upon it, 295. Edict about Proteſtants rigorouſly executed, and the king of Navarre's appeal, 306. The war begins on all ſides, but with inconſiderable advantage, with a court of juſtice held by the king, and the reſult, 307. The king's hard circumſtances, with his prudent management, 310. Obliged to fly from Paris, and what he ſaid at going, with the duke's obſervation to the queen-mother, 313. The duke reſtores the tranquillity of Paris, with deputations from that city, and the king's anſwer, ib. Accommodation concluded between him and the Guiſes, and what contributed to it, 314. Edict for the re-union of his ſubjects to Catholiciſm, and the chiefs of the league received into favour, ib. Guiſe's reception by the king and queen-mother, with the diſtracted ſtate of the kingdom, 315. The king takes courage from his dangerous ſituation, 316. Removes ſome of his principal miniſters, and begins to loſe all confidence in the queen-mother, ib. Meeting of the ſtates, with an account of them, and the king's wiſe ſpeech to them; alſo a hint in it at the Guiſes, 317. Notwithſtanding the king's reconciliation to Guiſe at the altar, and a ſpeech of the dutcheſs dowager of Montpenſier, he reſolves to get rid of him, ib. Concerts with a few ſelect friends the means of executing it, ib. King's ſhort ſpeech in the anti-chamber, and to the queen mother, with what paſſed between them, 319. Curious account of this matter by Miron the king's phyſician, 320 (M). Queen-mother's death, character, and iſſue, 323 (F). Her laſt advice to the king, 324. The Pariſians declaration againſt burying her body at St. Denis, ib. The king diſappointed of his expectations that matters would go better in the ſtates, forced to prorogue them, 325. Du Guaſt's conduct with regard to his priſoners troubles him moſt, and his temporizing humour proves fatal, ib. Dies, with an account of him, and character, 332 (H).
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——— III. choſen pope after Celeſtine III. with an account of him and his writings, xxv. 430 (S). Condemns the aſſociation of the Tuſcans, is conſecrated, and receives allegiance from the prefect of Rome for the firſt time, ib. Requires homage from all the Eccleſiaſtical State, and gains the inveſtiture of Sicily, &c. ib. Confirms the election of the emperor Otho by his legates in Germany, 431. His excommunication of two German princes in Italy, and its effect to the Roman ſee, ib. On Conſtantia's death, the pope is left guardian of the king and kingdom of Sicily, ib. France put under an interdict, and he ſends legates to other princes, and reforms the diſcipline of the church, and in what reſpects, 432. Invites the Greek emperor, &c. to take the croſs, with other eccleſiaſtical proceedings, and exerts himſelf in ſuppreſſing the Albigenſes, Waldenſes, &c. 433. Eſpouſes Otho's party againſt Philip of Suabia, 434. Why he writes to king John of England, and his army in Sicily intirely defeats Marcoaldus, 435. Offers to abſolve the German nobles from all obligations to Philip of Suabia,

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Innocent IV. ſucceeds pope Celeſtine IV. xxv. 479. Negociations for a peace between him and the emperor not ſucceeding, the former goes for Lyons, 480. Among other proceedings that pope grants the cardinals a red hat, ib. Inflexible with regard to the emperor Frederick II. and orders a croiſade againſt him, 482. The pope's exhortation to the princes of Germany, ib. Writes to the ſoltan of Babylon and kings of Mauritania in favour of the Chriſtians, 483. Exerts himſelf in favour of the count of Holland, with his proceedings in Lyons, and return to Italy, 485. Rejects St. Lewis's mediation, and procures William count of Holland to be choſen emperor, with legates ſent into ſeveral parts, ib. His offers of the kingdom of Naples rejected, with eccleſiaſtical proceedings, and ſeverity againſt heretics in Lombardy, 486. The Romans inviting that pope to their city, he returns, 487. Dies at Naples, ib.

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——— VI. choſen pope after Clement VI. with an account of him and his promotion, xxvi. 48 (K). Salutary negociations with regard to the church, and his court, ibid. Sends a legate into Italy, now a ſcene of confuſion, 49. Receives an embaſſy from the king of Ruſſia, with the pope's anſwer, 50. Another from a king of Mauritania, 51. His interceſſion with the emperor for a peace with France and England ineffectual, 53. Proceedings of his legate in Spain, 55. Fortifies Avignon againſt robbers, like thoſe in Italy, ib. The legate Ægidius quits the command of the Papal army in Italy, and his ſucceſſor Androinus forced to raiſe the ſiege of Forli twice, 56. Difference between him and the king of England, ib. His nuncio refuſed the tythes in Germany, and the emperor orders a reformation of the clergy, ibid. Innocent's bull for eccleſiaſtical liberty, 57. The legate concludes a peace between France and England, with the ranſom for the monarch of the former, 58. Dies, with his ſolicitation to Petrarch, 59 (L).

——— VII. elected pope, when diſputes happen in Rome between the Guelphs and Gibellines, xxvi. 96. Harraſſed by the Romans, retires to Sutri, and next to Viterbo. 97. The pope returns to Rome, and dies, 98.

——— VIII. elected pope in the room of Sixtus IV. with an account of him, xxvi. 222. Abſolves the Venetians from the excommunication, with his endeavours to quiet the diſturbances in Rome, yet he engages in a war with the king of Naples, who agrees to a peace, which he violates, 223. Conſents to Maximilian being choſen king of the Romans, ib. A tythe on the German clergy refuſed, and the pope remits it, ib. Concludes a peace between the Venetians and duke of Auſtria, and condemns a book of Picus Mirandola, with an account of him, 224 (G). The pope creates new cardinals, among whom is Medici's ſon, a boy of fourteen, ib. His proceedings againſt the Flemings of Bruges not regarded, and a legate ſent into Scotland, upon whoſe arrival the king is defeated at Stirling, 225. Tythe in France continued, and the acceſſation of that pope by the univerſity of Paris, with a bull for the ſociety of Miſericordia at Rome, 227. Grants Ferdinand of Spain an annual ſubſidy againſt the Moors, and is reconciled to the king of Naples,

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Innocent IX. ſucceeds pope Gregory XIV. with an account of him, and his death, xxvi. 397.

——— X. choſen pope in the room of Urban VIII. with an account of him, xxvi. 442 (C). His great vanity, by accepting an impious panegyric, with the war againſt the duke of Parma renewed, and Caſtro taken from him, 443. Ungratefully reſolves to ruin the Barberini, and their propoſals of an alliance rejected, but are ſupported by France, 444. Appoints a congregation to examine the Barberinis paſt conduct, with the general odium which this ſevere perſecution draws on him, and he baniſhes his nephew Camillo from Rome, 445. Sentence being paſſed, without form of law, againſt the Barberini, they eſcape into France, and are protected by Mazarine, ib. The French that invade Italy taking ſeveral places in Tuſcany, this prevails on the pope to pardon the Barberini, and be reconciled to Mazarine, ib. Refuſes to acknowledge the king of Portugal, and that prince's behaviour in return, 446. Confirms the bull of Urban againſt the Janſeniſts, and their appeal to the ſee of Rome for a review, 447. Condemns the treaties of Oſnabrug and Munſter, which are defended by Proteſtant writers, 448. Adopts a nephew, whom he creates cardinal patron with a conſiderable revenue, 449. Begins to repent, and his ſaying to him, but diſgraced through Olympia, ib. Intereſts himſelf in the releaſe of cardinal Retz, 451. Publiſhes a bull againſt Janſenius, though ſolicited in his favour, declaring that he did not condemn St. Auguſtine and St. Thomas, ib. Makes a promotion of cardinals, and the Barberinis offer to maintain an army in conquering Naples rejected, 452. Reſigns himſelf wholly into the hands of Olympia, and dies, with an account and character of him; alſo great caballing in the conclave, 453.

——— XI. ſucceeds pope Clement X. with an account of him, xxvi. 475. Propoſes a general reformation, and makes choice of cardinal Cibo for his aſſiſtant, 476. Sends a nuncio to Nimeguen, 477. Aboliſhes the franchiſes of ambaſſadors in Rome, with a difference between him and the king of France about the jus patronatus, ib. Furniſhes the emperor with ſubſidies, &c. 479. And aſſiſts him, by inducing Poland and the Venetians to join in an alliance, 480. Approves of the revocation of the edict of Nantz, though not of the cruelties towards the Proteſtants, ib. His ſumptuary laws againſt the immodeſty and luxury of women, 481. Offended with the treaty of Augſburgh, ib. A rupture between him and France about the franchiſes of the ambaſſadors in Rome, 482. Renews the diſpute about the regalia, 483. Refuſes to confirm the election of cardinal Furſtemberg to Cologne, and the French writers accuſe him of abandoning the Catholic cauſe, &c. ibid. Does not warmly countenance king James's deſigns in England, ib. Death and character, 484.

Innocent XII. ſucceeds pope Alexander VIII. with an account and character of him, xxvi. 487. Extraordinary rejoicings at his coronation, and medals, with the inſcription, ib. (E). He reforms many abuſes in government and in Rome, ib. Gives public audience to the poor, whom he called his nephews, 488. A bull for aboliſhing Nepotiſm, 489. Suppreſſes the theatres, and the deſign of reformation dropped, from its impoſſibility, ib. Refuſes the emperor's pretenſions in the Eccleſiaſtical State, and privately devotes himſelf to France, 490. Endeavours to perſuade Spain to abandon the general alliance, and prevails on Savoy to do it, ib. Endeavours to put a ſtop to Quietiſm, ibid. His death and character, 491.

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——— when three years old ſucceeds her father Henry the Fat in Navarre, under her mother's tutelage, xxii. 454. Montagu choſen her aſſiſtant, ib. A ſtrong party againſt him, and the queen and her daughter fly to France, ibid. Three ſtrong factions in Navarre, what, 456. Her marriage ſolemnized, and Navarre thereby becomes united to France, 459. Diſputes with Caſtile

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—— IX. or St. ſucceeds his father Lewis, king of France, under queen Blanch's tuteliage, xxiii. 349. Crowned at Rheims by the biſhop of Soiſſons, in a thin aſſembly of peers, 350 (H). Confederacy againſt the queen regent, and their true motives, 351. Draws all gradually to ſubmit, 352, and bribes king Henry the IIId's miniſter, the earl of Kent, with the confederacy revived, when apparently diſſipated, 353; but diſconcerted, with the regent's firmneſs and addreſs in ending the troubles, 354. Expoſed to cenſure for the king's education, &c. but treats all ſtories with contempt, 355. Count de Bretagne continues mutinous, grievouſly humbled, and the count of Champaigne forced alſo to ſubmit, 356, who with others, takes the croſs, and the king forms a new guard, with new cabals, in hopes of ſupport from Henry III. of England, 357. Defeated by Lewis, who thereby ſettles his authority ſolidly, with further meaſures for this purpoſe, 358. Caution with regard to protecting the pope, ib. Reſolves on an expedition into the Eaſt, but acts very circumſpectly, 359. His great prudence in other reſpects, particularly as to Henry of England, with whom the truce is renewed, and the queen-mother declared regent, 360. Winters in Cyprus, and ſails for Egypt; at his debarkation Damieta is abandoned, but advancing on is worſted, and taken priſoner, 361. Inſolently uſed by the infidels, 362. Concludes a treaty with them, recovers his liberty, and evacuates Egypt, 363. Sails for Syria, where he reſtores matters, whilſt his own concerns in France decline through an apoſtate monk, 364. The regent dies, upon the news of which he reſolves to return, and arrives at Paris, 365. Interview between him and Henry, with what paſſed, ib. Labours very diligently to regulate the diſorders cauſed in his abſence, 366. Compromiſe between him and Henry, how reliſhed by both nations, ib. His eldeſt ſon Lewis dying, he concludes a match for Philip with the princeſs of Arragon, ib. Accepts of being umpire between Henry of England and his barons, ib. Employed in ſettling his kingdom and family, &c. 368, with a view to a new croiſade into Africa, 369. After taking Carthagena, dies of the plague before Tunis, with his particular character and iſſue, ib. (I). xxv. 501. Canonized, 523.

Lewis X. ſucceeds his father Philip in France, and meets with much diſſatisfaction, xxiii. 398. Unſucceſsful campaign in Flanders, 401. Dies, leaving his queen with child, with an account of him and his marriages, ib. (M).

—— XI. ſucceeds his father Charles VII. king of France, xxiv. 47. Crowned, with his extraordinary proceedings at the beginning of his reign, contrary to the duke of Burgundy's advice, 48. Cancels, but in effect allows the Pragmatic Sanction, as a fundamental law, 49. Gives law to his neighbours, not from policy but good fortune, and his interview with the king of Caſtile at Bidaſſua, and its effects, 50. General expedient is corruption among foreign miniſters, redeems the towns on the Somme from the duke of Burgundy, and under a ſafe-conduct impriſons Philip of Savoy, 51. Attempts to ſeize the count de Charolois, and his father the duke of Burgundy, but miſcarries, and how a confederacy for the public good is conducted, 52. Battle of Montl'heri ends in the defeat of both parties, 54. Makes a double treaty with the confederates, and his view, ib. Recovers by his arts almoſt every thing he had been obliged to yield, 55. Aſſiduous in executing one part of the treaty, 56. Attaches ſeveral to his ſervice, together with Warwick the make-king, ib. Perſuades the ſtates at Tours to declare Normandy inſeparable from the crown, 57. Strange part he acts owing to his want of probity, 58. Inſtances of his ſeverity, and obliging the duke of Bretagne to make a new treaty on his terms, ib. At an interview in Peronne, throws himſelf into the hands of Burgundy, 59. His reconciliation with his brother the duke of Guienne, 62. Inſtitution of the order of St. Michael, with an account of it, ib. (C). Aſſiſts the duke of Calabria, and the effects, 63. Match with the duke of Burgundy's only daughter propoſed for the duke of Guienne, ib. By advice of an aſſembly at

at Tours, declares war against the duke of Burgundy, 64. Who humbly, by letter ending remarkably, desires peace, and a truce granted, 65. Munificence to the English, and the duke of Burgundy, tho' offended at this, concludes a truce with Lewis, 72. The constable given up by the duke, is tried and suffers death, ib. Erects a silver grating about St. Martin's shrine at Tours, 74 (D). Suffers Maximilian of Austria to marry the young heiress of Burgundy before any other, 75. Cruelly executes the duke of Nemours, and reduces Besançon, 76. Truce with Maximilian, and managing all his negociations with equal dexterity and success, he concludes a new treaty with England, 77. Drawn battle of Guinegate, between the French and Flemings, with the cruelties afterwards, and the Flemings beaten at sea, 78. Truce renewed, the French militia of Franc-archers discarded, the king inherits Anjou, and has some strokes of an apoplexy, ib. On Philibert of Savoy's death, he declares himself the young duke's tutor, 79. Favourable situation of Lewis's affairs, but in a languishing condition immured at Plessis, ib. Arts to dissemble this by dressing himself, hunting of rats, &c. 80. His very salutary advice to the dauphin, death, and conquests, 83. Character of him, and marriages, with his issue, ib. (E). Stately tomb destroyed by the Huguenots, who burnt the remains of his body, and scattered his ashes in the air, ib. sub not. The first who had the title of Most Christian king, and of Majesty in addresses, 84.

Lewis XII. or, the Father of his people, succeeds Charles VIII. king of France, xxiv. 107. His noble and humane behaviour gains him universal love; his great spirit and resolution, 108. A particular account of him, his family, and issue, ib. (A). Marriage with Joan of France dissolved by pope Alexander VI. whose son Borgia is hereupon preferred, 110. Marries Anne of Bretagne his predecessor's widow; affairs settled, he prepares for an expedition into Italy, 111. Queen dies, 130. Gives his second daughter to Charles of Austria, and his eldest to Francis count of Angoulesme, his presumptive heir, and marries Mary of England, ib. Motives of the peace between him and Henry of England, 130. Queen Mary arriving in France is received with all possible splendor, 131. Death and character, 132 (B). Saying about Angoulesme, issue, noble tomb and device, 133. sub fin. not. Memorable saying, 134. The cryers proclaim his demise, ib.

—— XIII. succeeds his father Henry the Great, under the regency and tutelage of his mother, xxiv. 438. Holds a bed of justice, in which the tutelage and regency are confirmed, ib. Count of Soissons prevailed on to unite with the court, but on his own terms, ib. Council of regency, and cabinet council established, 443. Coronation of the young king, and change of the ministry, with an embassy from England and Spain, 444. Attempts to discover the authors of the late king's murther, and the discoverer, 446 (C). With the proceedings in parliament against her and others, who are dismissed, ib. sub. not. Declares the double marriage with Spain, 449. The princes retire again from court, in order to procure new gratifications, 453. Confirms the edict of Nants, &c. takes the government upon himself, and an assembly of the states meets, in which nothing of importance is done, 457. Marches with a body of men to the frontiers, with a view to the double marriage of France and Spain, and civil war carried on without much blood, 460. Exchange of the two princesses in the Island of Pheasants, ib. Some of the court and the protestants averse against a peace, 462. Measures by the queen-mother to reduce the princes by force, with the face of affairs after the king's success suddenly changed in their favour, 467. The queen-mother escapes from Blois, and is conducted to Angoulesme by Epernon, 478. The court amidst rejoicings for the princess Christina's marriage with the prince of Piedmont, alarmed at the queen's escape, 479. Interview of the queen-mother and the king, 482. New differences between the queen-mother and the king; the protestants, and many of the nobility, court her favour, 483. At this the king and his favourite greatly alarmed, matters are so ordered, that she is obliged to make peace, 484. Interview between the queen-mother and the king, 485. The latter marches into Bearn to settle the Catholic religion there, with fair promises to the Protestants, which he afterwards breaks entirely, ib. Takes several places from the Protestants, but obliged to raise the siege of Montauban, with the loss of the duke of Mayenne, 490. Returns dissatisfied after this long and bloody war, with a spirit of cabal prevailing universally among the great, and the war carried on with various success, 491. Debate in council, where those who were for continuing the war prevail, and the king irritated against the Huguenots, ibid. Defeats M. Soubize in the Isle of Rhé, 492. Other places taken, with the loss before Montpelier, 493. Disturbances and intrigues among the ministry, with the Protestants murmuring, and the duke of Rohan arrested,

arreſted, 495. The queen-mother enters the privy-council, with the condition, and ſtrictures on the miniſtry, with the little regard paid by them to their maſter's true intereſt, ib. The account of his cabinet council, 497. Conduct of the three young kings at that time, and their miniſters, 499. War in Italy, with various ſucceſs, and the peace of Moncon, between France and Spain, 500. Cauſe of the king's jealouſy of his only brother, with the conſequences, 501. Death of ſeveral marſhals, 505. Aſſembly of the nobles, in which an edict paſſes againſt duels, ib. Falling ill, the duke of Orleans put at the head of the army on the Engliſh invaſion, 509. Taking Privas, and the barbarous treatment of the garriſon, 518. Takes all Savoy, Montmelian excepted, 522. Ill at Lyons, but quickly recovers, 523. The queen's palace becomes a deſart, and ſtiled La journée des Duppes, or all fool's day, with her creatures diſcarded, 525. Queen-mother, and duke of Orleans, break out into freſh complaints, and ſhe is arreſted at Compeigne, 527. The duke retires to Lorrain, and the queen-mother eſcapes into Flanders, with an extraordinary court of juſtice erected, with their proceedings, ib. True character of the queen-mother, and her ſon Orleans, 530. Anſwer to the queen-mother's ſolicitations for returning to court, 535. New intrigues occaſion new diſgraces at court, why M. d'Etrees runs away, ibid. Subſidy treaty with Holland concluded, 536. Embarraſſed ſtate of foreign affairs, 538. War declared againſt Spain, the Spaniſh army under P. Thomas of Savoy totally beaten by the French at Avein, ib. Enters Lorrain from Champaigne, but retires ſoon after, 540. The grand league in Italy concluded, and Crequi inveſting Valence is not ſeconded by the duke of Savoy, with the ſucceſs of the duke of Rohan, 541. War in Germany and Italy carried on with indifferent ſucceſs, 542. Progreſs of the war in Germany, and things go very indifferently in Italy, with the diſpoſition of the Italian league, 545. The campaign in the Low-Countries, and Capelle recovered, 547. Things go but very indifferently in Italy, 549. Courſe of the war in Germany, ibid. The queen is delivered of her eldeſt ſon, Lewis the Great, with the king's miſtreſs de la Fayette forced into a convent, 552. The military and political tranſactions in Piedmont, 554. Progreſs of the war in Spain and the Low-Countries, with only Salces taken, 555. Campaign in Germany, preliminaries ſigned at Hamburgh, and a treaty between France and Sweden, 564. Campaign in Piedmont, but with no great advantage, ibid. Campaign in the Low Countries, 569. Gives the cardinal's hat with his own hand to Mazarine, 574. Comes before Perpignan, with two factions in the camp, Royaliſts and Cardinaliſts, 576. Diſcharges priſoners from the Baſtile, and recals exiles, 583. His public declaration, and Mazarine introduced into the council, ib. Diſpoſition of the king and court, 584. Declaration with regard to the form of the regency after his deceaſe, 585. Death, with ſeveral particular incidents in his laſt illneſs, 586. Short and true character of him, 587.

Lewis XIV. or le Grand, ſucceeds his father Lewis XIII. king of France, xxv. 1. The late king's declaration ſet aſide, and the queen admitted ſole regent by the parliament, ib. Entruſts the king to the duke of Beaufort, with her other intrigues, 3. Progreſs of the war in Germany favourable to the Imperialiſts, alſo their ſucceſs in Italy, and defeat of the Spaniſh fleet off Carthagena, 4. Succeſs in Flanders, ib. Taking other places, 5. Intrigues at court, with its conſequences in arreſting the duke of Beaufort, and ſeveral other perſonages diſgraced, ib. The queen diſcharges the load of government entirely on the cardinal, with his advice to her relaxing to his predeceſſor's friends, 6. Indifferent ſucceſs in Italy, and Pamphilio, under the title of pope Innocent X. ſucceeds Urban VIII. and the conſequences, 7. Cauſes of diſputes and diſcontents, particularly with the parliament, which end in a civil war, 9. Treaty with the ducheſs of Savoy, 12. Operations in Flanders under the duke of Orleans, Gaſſion, and Rantzau, 14. Freſh perplexities with the parliament, and other public embarraſſments, 15. Of which the parliament make advantage, ib. The king taken out of the women's hands, the cardinal made ſur-intendant of his education, Villeroi his governor, and the archbiſhop of Paris his preceptor, 17. Account of the king's education, with diſputes in the parliament of Paris, and diſagreement of the plenipotentiaries at Munſter, with the queen's return to the offer made her to dictate a peace, 18. The forces permitted to act, and with what view by Mazarine, 19. The campaign in Germany under Turenne, alſo in Italy for humbling the pope, ib. Progreſs of the war in Italy, 25. The campaign in the Low-Countries, 27. The queen apprehenſive of ill temper in the parliament, 29. The king falls ſick of the ſmall-pox, with Charles prince of Wales, and his brother at the French court, ib. Progreſs of the war in Catalonia, 34. Campaign in Italy, with the foreing of the Spaniſh entrench-

ments upon the Oglio, and their retreat to Cremona, the ſiege of which city is raſed by the French, 34. Riſe of the parties Mazarines and Frondems, with the diſturbances between the parliament and court, alſo the diſorders conſequent thereon in the ſtate, but by the cardinal's advice matters compromiſed, with the conſequences, 37. The queen and royal family eſcape to St. Germain-en-laye, with the conſternation of the inhabitants of Paris, 38. Matters go but very indifferently in Italy, 42. Return of the court and cardinal to Paris, with their reception, ibid. The queen cauſes the princes to be arreſted, with the great joy of the Pariſians upon this, 43. Eſcape and retreat of ſeveral other perſons of rank, 44. The inſurrections in Normandy, &c. ſoon ſuppreſſed by the king's preſence, and the queen's chagrin at her treatment in Bourdeaux and Paris, 45. 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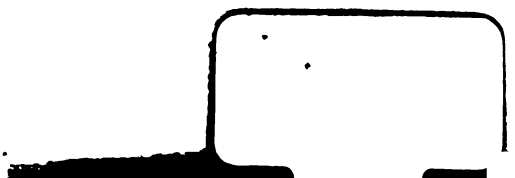
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